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Secular State of the Church,
IN THE
DIOCESE OF TORONTO, CANADA WEST.

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IN order to give as complete and satisfactory an account of the secular affairs of the Church in this Province as I am able, it appears necessary to commence from the beginning.

The Clergy in the British Colonies before the American Revolution, were chiefly, if not all, Missionaries sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

After the peace of 1783 this Society withdrew all assistance from such of the Missionaries as remained in the United States, and recognized those only who removed into the Colonies which still remain faithful to their allegiance, and to these they determined in future to confine their benevolence.

And here it may be observed, that the Society from its first Incorporation in 1701, required, as it still requires, before sending out a Missionary to any new place in the Colonies, that a petition be presented by the people or congregation of such place requesting a Clergyman, and signifying their ability and willingness to contribute towards his support. It was further required that a Church should be immediately built, a glebe secured, a Parsonage therein erected, and a subscription entered into for the Missionary's maintenance. All this having been done, a Missionary was sent with a salary of £50 sterling per annum, and an outfit of not less than £30. But if the people failed in their engagements, the Missionary was removed to another station where the like terms were insisted upon and guaranteed.

The Society never intended to relieve the people from all expence in the support of religion. Their object has ever been to cherish and assist the exertions of the Colonists, and to encourage poor and feeble congregations for a time, and as they became able and willing to maintain public worship, the Society expect them to do so, and to do it wholly, so that the salary and other aid which they had perhaps for a long time enjoyed, might be transferred to some other settlement where

the people were still poor and destitute, and thus by transferring the same assistance to many different places in succession, the Society would be enabled to do much more good at a comparatively small expence.

The Rev. Dr. Stewart who had been many years Missionary to the Six Nations, on the Mohawk River, was the only Clergyman who came into Upper Canada on the restoration of peace. He took up his residence at Kingston, where he soon gathered a respectable congregation, while he made occasional visits to his old parishioners, the Six Nations, a portion of whom had settled in the Bay of Quinte.

In his new station the Society continued to Dr. Stewart his allowance of £50 per annum, and the Government granted him a stipend of £100 sterling in addition. The Rev. John Langhorn was some years after sent out by the Society from England, and received from them and the Provincial Government the same stipend as had been granted to Dr. Stewart.

On the division of the Government of Quebec into two Provinces, the portion of the stipends of these two Clergymen paid by Government was transferred to the civil list of Upper Canada, and no other Clergyman appears to have been paid out of the Provincial revenue till the appointment of the Rev. John Weagant, in 1814.

The other Clergymen of the Established Church, who from time to time settled in the Province, were paid £100 sterling each, by the Provincial Agent in London, on whom they drew half yearly, as well as on the Society for half that amount, or £50 sterling.

I find in the estimate of the Provincial expenditure in 1817, which was laid before the Legislature, because in that year it had assumed the payment of the civil list, an allowance of four hundred pounds to four Clergymen as part of the charge which the Secretary of State had sanctioned, although only three had been as yet appointed. This item was, however, struck out by the House of Assembly, and the charge thrown upon the Crown Revenue. Since that period none of the Clergy have been paid from the Revenues of the Colony at the disposal of the Legislature.

In 1813 the few Clergymen, only five* in number, serving in the Province, found their small incomes very much reduced

- * 1. The Rev. George O'Kill Stuart, Missionary at York, now Toronto.
- 2. The Rev. John Langhorn, Missionary at Ernestown and Fredericksburgh.
- 3. The Rev. Robert Addison, Missionary at Niagara, and for visiting the Indians.
- 4. The Rev. John Strachan, D.D., Missionary at Cornwall.
- 5. The Rev. Richard Pollard, Missionary at Sandwich.

from causes over which they had no controul. First: The property tax of ten per cent. was levied on their salaries, being paid in England. Second: Their bills on London being of small amount, were subject to a deduction from exchange of from $22\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 per cent. Third: To this was added a depreciation of £25 per cent. on army bills, almost the only currency in the Colony. All these items, when added, made a fearful deduction from the small incomes of the Clergy.

In this dilemma I was requested by my Brethren to make a full statement of the facts to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, who was always most anxious to protect and assist his Clergy. His Lordship lost no time in forwarding this statement, accompanied by a very strong representation of his own, to the Government at home as well as to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stating our great distress, and urging the necessity of immediate relief.

Not satisfied with this, the Bishop, in a second dispatch to the Society, of the 5th of November, 1813, impressed upon them in the strongest language, the justice of increasing their allowances to their Missionaries, and without waiting for the action of Government, which in a period of such peril might be long delayed, to cover at least the loss by Exchange and the Property Tax. So much was immediately done by the Society, and at length the Bishop's urgent representations, aided by the combined exertions of the Society, induced the Government to give their attention to the subject. The result was an arrangement entered into by Government to make an annual grant to the Society from Parliament of £16,000, by which they were enabled, with their own funds, to allow their Missionaries in British North America £200 per annum, clear of all deductions.

The effect of this was to raise the incomes of the Missionaries from £150, their former nominal allowance, to £200; but inasmuch as the £150 had been liable to the Property Tax and loss by Exchange, they were allowed to add these to their bills so long as such charges continued, so that the real proceeds should be exactly £200. In regard to loss from army bills, it could not be taken into account. From this arrangement the Incumbent of Toronto, then York, was so far excepted, that no addition was made to his income, because, being at the Seat of Government it had been settled at £275. But he had leave to add the amount of loss by Exchange and the Property Tax, so long as they continued, that his income might suffer no diminution.

For all this the Clergy was indebted to the first Bishop of Quebec, strongly seconded by the Society for the Propagation

of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; for his Lordship never rested, after he became acquainted with the pecuniary difficulties which were distressing his Clergy, till a remedy was found.

Under this arrangement matters remained without disturbance till 1833. In the mean time Exchange instead of continuing adverse became favourable, and in 1816 the Property Tax was repealed, but of these advantages neither the Government nor the Society took any notice.

For several years prior to 1833, strong objections had been made in Parliament when the Colonial estimates were voted to the grants for the support of Religious Establishments, and more especially those of the British North American Colonies. The Ministry being weak, or perhaps participating in the same spirit, gave way, or as they said found themselves compelled to relinquish the grant of £16,000 per annum, not at once, but in a gradual manner by four thousand pounds annually—though afterwards they consented to continue a small portion or £4,000 for the benefit of Nova Scotia, where there were no local resources.

When this arrangement was made only two of the Clergy with whom through the representation of the first Bishop of Quebec, that of 1813 was made, remained; the Archdeacon of Kingston and the then Archdeacon of York. The immediate consequence of the loss of so great a portion of their income would have compelled the Society to reduce the salaries of all their Missionaries to such a sum as their own funds might supply, which it was found would not exceed one half or £100 per annum.

But the remonstrances made by the Society, and the Colonial Bishops, induced the Government to pause and at length to reconsider the matter with a favourable intention.

Lord Stanley, then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, showed much good feeling on the occasion, and took great pains to find some mitigation of the evil which the Government was inflicting on a meritorious class of men, who had a just claim to the continuance of their stipends during their lives. After much inquiry, his Lordship proposed a partial remedy, to take effect from the 1st of July, 1833; at the same time lamenting the impossibility of continuing to the Missionaries the full amount of the emoluments, of which the expectation had been held out to them when they proceeded to the Colonies. He therein acknowledged the principle of protecting persons actually in employment from loss; but nevertheless declared that there were, unfortunately, not the means of carrying this rule fully into effect in the case of the Missionaries, but that he felt the justice of acting upon it so

far as circumstances would permit. The partial remedy was, to reduce the Salaries of the Missionaries £15 per cent. instead of £50 per cent., as at first intended; and for the Government to assume the payment of the stipends of all the Missionaries in Upper Canada and Nova Scotia at that reduced rate, leaving the other North American Colonies with the Society, the Missionaries of which were to be paid from their own funds to the same amount, the appropriation to diminish as Missionaries dropped off, and at length to cease altogether. It is further stated, that the sole object of the arrangement is to secure some competent provision for those individuals "who have heretofore been engaged as Missionaries, as it is not intended to apply to any future Missions, or to any other Ecclesiastical establishment in these Colonies. The Lords of the Treasury request to be favoured with a statement specifying the names of the Society's Missionaries now employed in Upper and Lower Canada, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; the periods at which they were sent out by the Society; the places at which they are stationed; the amount of the stipends they received prior to the 1st July, 1833, either from the Society or the Colonial Funds, or other sources; and the amount of the stipends to which they will now be entitled; And, my Lords conceive it will be proper that copies of these should be transmitted to the Governors of each of the respective Colonies, with directions to report all casualties that may occur among the individuals whose names appear in them, in order to the gradual reduction and discontinuance, both of the applications to Parliament, and of the appropriations of Colonial Funds, as the parties may die off, or otherwise remove from or resign their Missions."

Hence it would appear that the benefit of this arrangement was, in the view of the Government, confined to those actually sent out by the Society and serving in Missions, on the 1st of July, 1833. And this may account for the fact that in the list of Missionaries returned by the Society for Upper Canada, some have no stipends opposite to their names, or only £100. Such must have come out of their own accord, or been ordained in the Province; the number of these last is not great, being only seven or eight; but I consider their case to be one of peculiar hardship, and well deserving the favourable consideration of the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Great sympathy was felt for the suffering Clergy, and not a little indignation at the Government. The reason assigned was, the necessity for retrenchment in every Department of the State; but it was felt by the friends of the Gospel that there

are duties of far more importance incumbent on the rulers of the world than those of financial economy. The Salaries of the Missionaries amounting to £200 a-year were not more than adequate to the decent maintenance of Clergymen in a country, where, if the bare necessities of life are for the most part cheap, every thing else is dearer than at home. They were engaged at fixed stipends to be paid from the Mother Country, and nothing, save an utter inability to meet the expence of those salaries, could reconcile the Society to the reduction which this arrangement still made in them, which, however, was a great improvement on the first intention. For this improvement we are, I believe, in a great measure indebted to our late Venerable Diocesan, who drew up and published a most affecting appeal in behalf of his Clergy. "Although," says his Lordship, "I would hope that the Clergy of my Diocese have learnt how to be abased and to suffer need for Christ's sake, yet surely they ought not to be left to struggle with absolute poverty; and I have no hesitation in saying that a clergyman in Canada cannot maintain himself and family, with suitable respectability, upon an income of less than £200 a-year. This the greater part of the clergy have hitherto received, and uniformly been led to expect as their continued yearly income; and there will be many cases of extreme hardship, if the salaries of tried and laborious servants are to be thus reduced in their declining years." From this specimen, written before the arrangement of 1833-4 was made, and many parts of the appeal were still stronger, it is only fair to believe that it had no small influence with Government in softening the measure,—“When,” said the eloquent Bishop of Gloucester, in his speech at the meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, held at Cheltenham, on the 22nd October, 1835—“there was the greatest anxiety among the friends of the Society and the Church, to establish still more extensive Missions, an announcement came on the Society like a thunder-bolt, that the Parliamentary grant was to cease, and that the Society must, for the future, take care of itself; repeated representations were made to induce the Government to relax that determination, but in vain.

But though the arguments and remonstrances of the Society failed to produce any effect, the representations from the Colonies induced Ministers to relax, in some degree, from their resolve, and to make a small provision for clergymen who have already undertaken their high, important and responsible situation on the implied faith of the Government. The Missionary, on the faith of that assurance, has established his family and himself in a far distant land in the wilderness,

and has, in some cases, expended his slender means in building a Parsonage House. The Government has now consented to pay to the Missionaries their former salaries, deducting 15 per cent. He who received £200 is now to receive £170."

After the completion of this arrangement, the Clergy of Upper Canada were paid by the Government, and had not for a short time the same intercourse as formerly with the Society, which, nevertheless continued to assist in building our Churches and Parsonages, purchasing land for glebes and sites of Churches, furnishing Chatechists, &c., and meeting with a benevolence, only bounded by their resources, such pressing wants as were brought under their consideration.

But when Upper Canada was constituted a Bishopric under the name of the Diocese of Toronto, in 1839, the Society renewed their intercourse, and came forward with even more than their former generosity, to increase the number of our Missionaries, and with such effect that not fewer than fifty are at this moment serving in the Province who are supported from their Funds.

The next thing to be noticed in the financial history of the Diocese is, the bill which was introduced into the House of Assembly, entitled an Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and the distribution of the proceeds thereof. Before this measure was proposed, I was called upon to furnish a statement of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of Upper Canada, and the expence of supporting it, that provision might be made for its continuance without diminution. And, although this statement was not used by the Legislature of this Province, it became the basis of the 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 78, afterwards passed in England. I considered it my duty to oppose the bill for the sale of the Clergy Reserves introduced by Lord Sydenham, when it reached the Legislative Council, of which I was a member, not merely because it was in my opinion beyond the power bestowed on the Colonial Legislature, (an opinion afterwards confirmed by the Judges in England, and the Imperial Parliament) but because its provisions were ruinous to the future well-being and extension of the Church. Had it become law, the Church would have been placed entirely in the power of the local Administration and her share of the proceeds of the Reserves, burthened with a clumsy and expensive machinery for collection, and afterwards fettered and clogged with conditions and restrictions, would have been rendered little more than nominal. The Clergy would have been stipendiaries of the Administration for the time being; no provision was made for the extension of the Church to new settlements; and a simple error in account

might be made the cause of forfeiting any share or proportion of the fund for one year, and thus the whole Clergy reduced to the greatest poverty and distress.

The Bill, nevertheless, passed the Legislature of Upper Canada, but it being one of those which could not obtain the Royal Assent till it had remained thirty days on the Table of the House of Lords and of the House of Commons, time was afforded to point out its iniquities. It was successfully opposed in the House of Lords, and amendments adopted, by which it was very much simplified and softened in its provisions, and five-twelfths of the whole of the proceeds of the Reserves sold, or to be sold, secured for the Church of England. In this Act provision was made for the support of the Church as it then stood from Provincial and Imperial funds, so far as the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves were found deficient for that purpose. To avoid debate, Lord John Russell agreed to the proposition of the Archbishop of Canterbury, which was to this effect. "That as regarded the one-fourth already sold, under the 7 and 8 of Geo. IV., and the proceeds of which were vested in this country, the whole of that amount should be considered as belonging to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportion of two to one; and of the remaining three-fourths, one half should be considered as belonging to the Churches of England and Scotland, in the proportion of two to one; and with regard to the other half, the Prelates at the head of the Church of England would be willing to listen to such a proposition as the Government on consideration might suggest. This half of the three-fourths was finally left to the disposal of the Governor-General of Canada, and the Executive Council, for the purposes of religious worship and education."

In the debate which took place when the bill was returned to the House of Commons, Sir John Parkington asked why it did not contain an express clause providing for the support of the Bishop of Toronto? and proposed and urged the adoption of an amendment to that effect. To this Lord John Russell replied, that the object could be more easily and better arranged by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under the provisions of the bill as it then stood. With this assurance Sir John Parkington did not think it necessary to press his amendment. I need scarcely add that Lord John Russell's view was afterwards confirmed by the opinion of two of the highest legal authorities in England, and that the desired arrangement took place accordingly.

There is nothing very particular to notice in the financial situation of our Ecclesiastical affairs between 1840 and 1845. In the latter year a small surplus from the proceeds of the

Clergy Reserves was announced, and an expectation of a gradual increase annually officially expressed. On learning this, I brought the fact under the consideration of the Society; and although I have no power over the disposition of the surplus fund, it being wisely and exclusively left with the Society, yet, from the position I held, it was natural that I should be consulted, and that any suggestions that I might think it my duty to make would meet with reasonable attention. I therefore collected the statistics of the Church, and set myself to deliberate on the most beneficial manner of applying the funds that had just accrued, to her stability and extension, and the most unobjectionable mode of giving reasonable relief to a portion of the elder Clergy. In order to place the Society in possession of all the local information within my reach, I transmitted various returns similar to that for 1840, and bearing on these three objects, that for the benefit of the elder Clergy will be afterwards more particularly considered. In the meantime, this appears to be the proper place for examining the sources of the surplus fund, which showed a great increase in 1847 above what it was in 1845 and 1846.

The Sources are three.

First,—Under 7 and 8 Geo. IV., or what are called the Old Sales.

This Statute provides for the sale of a quarter of the whole of the Clergy Reserves. The portion is, I believe, all sold and the proceeds invested at five per cent. And it is from this investment, now yielding a revenue of £10439 6s. 8d., which was saved to the Church by the firm opposition given to Lord Sydenham's measure, and the modifications forced on the Ministry by the interference of the House of Lords. Fortunately for us the Chief Justice was in London, and supplied the Archbishop and the Bishops of London and Exeter with such information as his thorough knowledge of the subject enabled him to do; and although I was in this country, and could have no personal communication with the friends and heads of the Church in England, I was not wanting in forwarding a thorough knowledge of the proceedings here, and of the serious objections to the Clergy Reserve Bill which had been passed, and had been sent home for the sanction of Government. In consequence of the alterations made in the House of Lords we have a surplus fund, and but for those alterations, there would have been at this day nothing to divide, or to require such a meeting as this, and much less the unwise agitation with which it has been preceded.

In accordance with the understanding entered into between

the late Primate and Lord John Russell, the distribution of the surplus Clergy Reserve Fund was given by 3 and 4 Vic. to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the support of public worship and the propagation of religious knowledge, or as it is said in section 7, religious instruction, evidently implying and embracing Catechists, Professors in Divinity, and other religious teachers, as well as Clergymen, and, in truth, all helps and appliances necessary to maintain and extend the Christian Church.

Second,—Under the 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 78, or what are called the New Sales.

In the arrangement made in 1833-4 no allusion whatever is made to the Clergy Reserve Fund. It was, perhaps, unknown to the Home Government, when £6506 was allotted out of the casual and territorial Revenue for the temporary support of the church in Upper Canada, but from which it was stipulated that it should be relieved, and the charge gradually cease as the Incumbents or Missionaries then serving died or resigned, and no provision was made for their successors; so that had this arrangement been strictly carried out, it would have terminated in the extinction of the religious establishment then existing. How fast it was advancing to this result may be easily conjectured, when it was found that only twenty-nine of the forty-seven then serving now remain. Yet it ought to be recorded, in honour of the Colonial Government, that it was not over severe in carrying out this provision, for up to 1843 vacancies were commonly filled up as they occurred, by Missionaries with stipends of £100, and this, with the Clergymen sent out by the liberality of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts in 1839, not only kept up the original forty-seven, but added to their number.

The gradual increase of the Clergy Reserve Fund, no doubt, weighed with the Colonial Government in adopting this liberal proceeding, because it assured them that the Provincial Revenue would soon be relieved altogether from the maintenance of the Church. As I had from 1817, when the allotment of Clergy Reserves was first attacked by the Legislature of the Province, felt it my duty to watch over the Church Property, the arrangement of 1833-4 made me doubly anxious for its preservation and productiveness.

It appears that the Colonial Government, till after the passage of 3 and 4 Victoria, Chap. 78, mixed up the rents and profits of the Clergy Reserves with the Crown Revenue, and considered it a sort of common fund from which all religious denominations were to be assisted. But on the passage of

the 3 and 4 Victoria, which guaranteed £7700 Stg. for the support of the Church of England, till the Clergy Reserves should yield that amount, the Government became more strict and refused to fill up vacancies. In this dilemma the Society, with its usual Christian benevolence, came forward and supported from its own funds the six Clergymen who had been rejected by the Provincial Administration as not entitled under the provisions of the Law. Besides providing for the distribution of the fund arising from the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., the 3 and 4 Victoria created a new fund in favour of the Churches of England and Scotland by sales of the one-half of the three-fourths of the Clergy Reserves which still remained. This source of revenue is still very small and cannot be safely taken at more than £1500 annually, but it will rapidly increase, and if the proceeds be invested at six per cent., as they will no doubt be, it will exceed in no very long time the amount of the revenue arising from the old sales.

Third—Income arising from back rents and arrears.

For a long series of years, that is from the 31 Geo. III, to the 7 and 8 of Geo. IV, the Clergy Reserves could only be leased and not sold. Many of them however were in favourable situations, and as the rents were almost nominal, and the power of purchase conceded should they ever be sold, great numbers were leased—and when they were at length offered for sale, most of them were burthened with a long arrear of rent. When therefore sales commenced under the 7 and 8 Geo. IV., all those who applied to purchase were required to pay up the back rent before their application could be entertained. Moreover, as only one-fourth of the Clergy Reserves could be sold under the 7 and 8 of Geo. IV. a great number of the Lessees were disappointed, because that quantity had been sold before they applied to purchase their respective lots. In the mean time, many other Reserves were taken up on lease in the hope that an opportunity of purchase might occur. When therefore the 3 and 4 Victoria was passed, giving power to dispose of the whole of the Clergy Reserves, and the Government sent Commissioners to value them, the Lessees became alarmed for their improvements and hastened to purchase; but this could not be done without arranging for the back rents. Hence the recent increase of sales and the greater amount of arrearages of rents. This source of revenue is however fluctuating and uncertain, and not to be depended upon; during 1845 and 1846 it yielded little, but in 1847 and 1848 it produced a considerable sum; it is however believed that it is nearly exhausted, and in future will produce very little, the deficiency however will be surely but gradu-

ally made good by the increasing revenue from the new sales. In the meantime it cannot be safely taken at more than £3216 13s. 4d.

Secondly,—Great source of support to the Church in this Diocese is, the magnificent grants of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

After the arrangement in 1833-4 the Society withdrew almost entirely from Upper Canada, because the Government had undertaken the whole charge of our Church establishment during the lives of the existing Incumbents. But no sooner was the Bishopric of Toronto established, than the Society enlarged their donations far beyond even their former magnificence, as the following table most amply proves:—

1841.....	£5,474	6	9
1842.....	6,033	0	4
1843.....	7,573	4	2
1844.....	6,016	2	4
1845.....	5,750	9	8
1846.....	5,502	16	4
1847.....	5,828	18	0

£42,178 17 7

The first thing to be remarked respecting this table is, that during the seven years ending 1847, the average grants of the Society amount to rather more than £6,000 per annum. I must acknowledge, that when reflecting on the surplus of the Clergy Reserve Fund, I became apprehensive, lest the Society might be induced to withdraw her grants, as she did for a time after 1833, and leave us to our own resources. For such a proceeding she is not without strong grounds, since it would enable her to extend larger assistance to other Colonies, more new and destitute, and perhaps the only valid reason against the adoption of this course is, that Upper Canada now is, and must continue to be for many years to come, the great Asylum of Emigration, and the Society feels that it is not good to provide for the temporal necessities of our our fellow creatures in a distant country, and leave their souls to perish. That the Society has so viewed the matter and been considering how far she might safely withdraw some portion of her liberality, appears from many of the Secretary's letters during the last few years.

Second. The present Religious Establishment in this Diocese, in its full extent, depends upon the continuance of the Society's bounty, for, as will be afterwards shewn, we cannot reckon on the surplus fund to meet all our wants,

besides the charges already placed upon it, much less to extend the ministrations of religion throughout the Diocese without the continued countenance and assistance of our best and most ancient benefactors.

Third. It is further to be remarked that, the proportion of assistance granted by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to this Diocese for the last seven years, has been greater than that bestowed upon any of the other Colonies, with the exception, perhaps, of one or two, which have no resources whatever within themselves.

Fourth. That as the whole income of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, arises from private contributions and collections in Churches, and much of it from persons not in general more independent than the Inhabitants of our older settlements, it behoves the distributors to be as careful and economical in dispensing it as possible, and to adhere rigidly to their first principle, that every parish or congregation do something among themselves towards the support of their own Clergyman. Any exception to this rule must, in common justice, be very rare, and confined to new settlements in which it may be impossible for the people to contribute during some years, or in the case of a general calamity.

Fifth. Hence I submit that the Society has an unquestionable right, first to dispense the whole of the funds coming into their hands from any Diocese, for the benefit of the Church and its extension in that Diocese, and then to add from their own funds such grants as the necessities of such Diocese shall appear to them to warrant. In the mean time the feeling of the Society seems to be, that the Members of the Church in such Dioceses, as Upper Canada for instance, should prepare themselves at the earliest moment to be independent of assistance from abroad. "It is impossible," says the Secretary, "not to apprehend that at no distant time Canada may claim an independent Government, and when that event, which I heartily hope may be far off, but which we are bound as wise men to provide for, shall happen, it will be no longer within the power of the Society to assist the Canadian Church. It seems therefore of the utmost importance to accustom our people to do early, what if forced upon them suddenly might be beyond their power;" for with such a very trifling endowment as we possess, considering the great extent of the Diocese, the voluntary system must of necessity be very much relied upon, and therefore the Congregations must be stimulated by every motive to contribute.

Sixth. The Society, in order to make the funds of the

Diocese of Toronto intrusted to them, as available as possible for the great purposes for which they are intended, has asked whether it might not be a wiser policy, first to expend the whole of them within the Diocese, and afterwards grant such a contribution as can be made from their own Funds, to be distributed in such a manner as shall be determined, in aid of these local resources, but no steps have been yet taken to carry out this idea.

Seventh. In fine, the Society, pressed by the increased number and wants of the other Colonies, has urged strenuously on many occasions, a diminution of expence in this Diocese. In April 1844, they went so far as to suggest the propriety of reducing the salaries of the Missionaries, and to propose that the deficiency should be made good by their respective Congregations.

To this I replied on the 24th May, that to reduce the salaries of Missionaries either from England, or educated within the Diocese, below £100 sterling, appeared to me most unwise, and to a great degree impracticable in the present state of things.

As the Colony gets more populous and our Congregations more wealthy, we trust that we shall be able to induce many of them to contribute liberally towards the support of their Pastors; but so long as a Minister's whole or principal dependence consists in his salary from Government, or from the Society, it cannot, without producing the greatest hardship, be diminished—even those who still enjoy the higher salary of £170 sterling, are frequently in difficulty.

It is a great mistake to suppose a Colony like this a cheap place to live in;—every Clergyman must keep a horse or he will be of little use in a very scattered population, with several stations many miles asunder, and the roads not merely bad, but frequently dangerous.

Moreover, most of our Clergy are married, and require a man servant or a stout boy, to take care of their horse, cut fire wood, and be a sort of protector to the family in the wilderness, during the absence of the Missionary.

It may be said that under such circumstances they ought not to marry, but if we consider the great difficulty, nay impossibility in many places to procure any thing like tolerable lodgings, and the privations and discomforts to which the young Missionary is exposed, we shall on this point judge tenderly. The Society's correspondence frequently reverts to such topics, and with reason, for no Church establishment can be supported permanently from a distance, and if it were possible, the people would be unworthy. From all this it appears that

the Society will soon find it necessary to begin to diminish, but it is to be hoped gradually, their present princely grants; nor ought we to be surprised, for our people inhabiting our cities, towns, villages, and old settled townships, are as able to contribute towards the decent support of their Church, as those who support the Society in England.

While frequent communications were passing between the Society and me respecting the adoption of the Rules and Regulations which would in the best and most effectual manner guide the distribution of the fund placed at their disposal by the 3 and 4 Victoria, Chap. 78; my Clergy, in the Eastern part of the Diocese, sent a respectful representation, on learning that a surplus had accrued in the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves. Their prayer was, that the loss they had sustained by the arrangement of 1833-4 might be made good, and whether there was not now a reasonable hope of their restoration to their former salaries of £200 per annum, and full reimbursement of the fifteen per cent. of which they had been deprived in the shape of arrears.

Being anxious for the comfort of my Clergy and that justice should be done, I examined the matter with a strong desire to find some pledge or grounds upon which the prayer might be granted. That the applicants had an equitable claim upon Government, I never for a moment doubted, but whether that claim could be recognized by the Society, was quite a new question. After giving the subject much thought, I was forced, most reluctantly, to the conclusion, that there was no claim except against the Government, and that the Society, however willing, could not take it up.

First. The Missionaries in British North America were paid, from 1813 to 1833, from two sources, both administered by the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts; £100 sterling each from the Parliamentary grant, and £100 sterling from the funds of the Society.

Second. That the deduction of 15 per cent. was made at the instance of Government, by withdrawing the Parliamentary grant; for the Society made no reduction, but gave up the whole of their funds to mitigate the evil as much as they were able—that the arrangement was forced upon them by the Government, and was resisted by them to the uttermost.

That it nevertheless appears from the whole tenor of the proceedings, that Government intended it to be a final settlement, and to continue only during the lives of the then Missionaries, and held out no hope of compensation to the Missionaries for the loss sustained.

Third. That as four out of the six Clergymen to whom the

pledge was given in 1813 are dead, it becomes a question whether any of the Clergy in the Diocese can plead it, unless it had been renewed; except the two survivors, and to them the Government might turn round and say that such pledge had been more than redeemed, because the exchange became favorable and the property tax ceased in 1816, which were the very grounds for raising their stipends. That the Missionaries had therefore received more than had been bargained for, inasmuch as they had enjoyed and still enjoy a greater income than in 1813, although the reasons pleaded for its augmentation had not existed for more than thirty years.

Fourth. That the settlement of 1833-4 was not confined to Upper Canada, but embraced all the British North American Colonies, and cannot be disturbed without affecting all these Provinces, which of itself constitutes a serious difficulty, more especially as the Government allege as formerly that they have no funds at their disposal.

Fifth. That the Government has carefully limited its liability by the provisions of the 3 and 4 Victoria, first to maintaining the Ecclesiastical Establishment as it existed in 1840, and only during the lives of the incumbents, and secondly by confining its assistance to the furnishing any deficiency of £7,700, which the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves may in any year not be sufficient to cover.

Sixth. That although a fund has now arisen in Upper Canada, out of which part of the arrears might be made up, or perhaps the whole in time, yet it has no connexion with the grant from the Imperial Parliament and the Provincial Crown Revenues, from which the Missionaries were till lately paid. Moreover, the 3 and 4 Victoria which intrusts this fund to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, specifies the objects for which it is to be distributed, and would not, as I apprehend, justify them in a legal point of view in appropriating any part of the Clergy Reserve Fund, to remunerate services prior to its very existence or to its commitment to their management. From every view that has occurred to me on the subject, I am unwillingly led to the conclusion that there is little to hope from any such application as has been contemplated.

But in discussing this matter it ought not to be forgotten, that the loss sustained by the Clergy serving in 1833 was frequently made up by their respective Congregations. There was at the time great sympathy manifested by the public, both here and at home, in their favour; and with the exception of some country localities, where the congregations were poor, the deficiency was supplied or very much dimin-

ished. No doubt this was voluntary, and depended a good deal on the acceptableness of the Clergyman and his diligence in the discharge of his duty; but the compensation was more general than has been commonly supposed.

Let it however be remembered, that my opinion formed on these considerations is only that of an individual, and a different conclusion may be arrived at by others. In order therefore to have the matter fairly tested and finally settled, it would be well for the twenty-two gentlemen who receive the higher salary, to unite in a respectful representation to the Home Government and the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, stating their case and their claims for redress. Although I cannot depart from an opinion carefully and deliberately formed, yet I consider their claim on the Imperial Government to be just and equitable, and shall rejoice as much as any one in their success. If I have noticed the difficulties in the way, it is not to embarrass, much less to discourage, the application I suggest, but to enable the applicants to anticipate them in their memorial by the best arguments in their power. And for this purpose I insert in the appendix, a circular to his Clergy, by the late excellent Bishop of Quebec, dated the 8th of May 1834, expressing a hope on the subject; which may be turned to some account and which I should be glad to see realized.

Thirdly,—Contributions *within* the Province.

On this source of supporting and extending the Church, so well known to both the Clergy and Laity, I shall not at present enlarge. I may however be permitted to say, that the time has arrived when each station or parish must do something for itself. Till very lately we have done little or nothing towards the support of public worship. We have depended so long on the Government and the Society, that many of us forget that it is our bounden duty. Instead of coming forward manfully to devote a portion of our temporal substance to the service of God, we turn away with indifference, or we sit down to count the cost, and measure the salvation of our souls by pounds, shillings and pence.

Had this been the conduct of Christians in former ages, our religion would have vanished from the face of the earth, but they cherished the light. They built Churches and endowed them. And although the Church in those days had no aid or protection from the State, yet her members themselves multiplied places of worship, and maintained Ministers to serve at the altar. It was required of them to do all, while we are bountifully assisted, and seldom required to do more than half; and yet we are seen to fail on every side.

First. Having thus disposed of the sources from which the Church is supported in this Diocese, I come now to consider her wants and the means of increasing her stability.

It appears that there are at present at least 334 organized townships in this Diocese, and others annually opening for settlement. That each township embraces an area of about one hundred square miles, equal to eight or ten of the largest English parishes. That the organized townships are all settled, some densely, and others partially. It further appears that the number of Clergy is one hundred and thirty, of these thirty-two labour in towns, and can give but very little of their time to the country. Five serve among the Indians and such whites as associate with them; thus leaving ninety-three Clergymen for the rest of this great Diocese, and it is found that their services, incessant and most laborious as they are, must, in order to be effective, be confined chiefly to the townships in which they reside, leaving two hundred and forty-one townships comparatively destitute of religious instruction, except from the occasional visits of the Travelling Missionaries, who may number about twelve, and taken from ninety-three, leave as resident Clergymen only eighty-one. Again, from reports received from Clergymen of high respectability, living in different parts of the Diocese, it appears that between thirty and forty resident Clergymen are now required to supply so many different places, and perhaps, as many Travelling Missionaries might be usefully employed.

The like or perhaps more certain results may be drawn from the consideration of the population of this Diocese. By the late census, the inhabitants of Upper Canada amount to 721,000 souls. Now, in towns and large villages, we find the members of the Church of England to be nearly one-half, but in the townships the proportion is less. To avoid cavil we shall estimate them at one-fourth only, or, rejecting fractions, at 180,000. But as these are scattered over the whole surface of this great country, we would require more than two hundred Clergymen to seek them out, or 107 in addition to the 93 at present serving in the townships.

Add to this that villages are continually springing up, for wherever water privileges, as they are called, are found, and in this country they are very numerous, a village is frequently seen to start up in a few months, and in a short time a Clergyman is required, and would be of great benefit to the village and surrounding country were there any means to support him.

It is further to be observed, that the increase of population is so rapid in Upper Canada, from natural causes and emigration,

that before our present wants can be supplied, others equally numerous and pressing will have grown up; and thus it must continue till the ministrations of the Church pervade the whole Diocese. Were we, indeed, to place these increasing wants in contrast with the smallness of the Church endowment, and the little which our people have yet done, or been able to do, towards the support of religion in the Province, we might be discouraged; but if we look back at our small beginnings, and the progress we have already made, and that even apparent misfortunes have been overruled by a kind Providence for our good, we should take courage. This Divine interposition was singularly illustrated in the case of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. All considered the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant in 1833-4 a serious calamity, and much virtuous indignation was expressed on the occasion; but it was blessed to the Society, their friends greatly increased, and gave more freely, in so much that the funds of the Institution were augmented ten-fold.

Since that time the Society has been able to grant much greater assistance to the Colonies, though far more numerous than before the supposed misfortune. Moreover they have learned from this lesson to trust more confidently to a blessing on the goodness of their cause; and instead of economising and investing their funds, as was formerly the practice, they have not hesitated of late years to sell their stock to meet pressing wants, and this they have continued to do, till now they have scarcely any investment remaining. It is true, greater vigilance and exertion have become necessary and been promptly and faithfully given to meet their engagements, but hitherto they have been accompanied with a blessing, which renders the greatest labour sweet.

Let us not, therefore, be dismayed at the multiplicity of our wants, for if we faint not, we shall, like our parent Society, come off victorious.

Second,—With regard to the means of increasing the stability of the Church.

The Society on being informed that a surplus of the Clergy Reserve Fund had accrued, began, with that wise deliberation which governs all their proceedings, to deliberate how it might be disposed of to the best advantage of the Church, as well as to increase the comfort of those, who had laboured the longest in the Province. The anxiety which they have manifested in this matter, and the pains they have taken to obtain the most correct information, before they took any decided steps or adopted any rules or regulations for their guidance in the distribution of the funds committed to their

charge, deserve the most grateful acknowledgments of all my Clergy. There were, however, several important questions to be fully answered and understood before they could either with safety, or with satisfaction to themselves or others, agree to any permanent course of proceeding. For the first two years the surplus was very small—hence they required to know whether it was likely to increase in a sure and permanent manner. In what ratio would such increase be? What would be the available average for a series of years, say five or six? What might be its ultimate maximum available amount? Pending these inquiries in a communication dated the 12th May, 1846, I stated to the Society that in my humble opinion, the period seemed to have arrived when some attempt should be made to classify the Clergy, so that they might be encouraged by the hope of some rise in their incomes, having regard to the length and importance of service, and I entered somewhat in detail as to the manner of accomplishing this object; but not receiving any answer to this part of my communication, I drew up a more elaborate paper, which I enclosed to the Rev. E. Hawkins, D. B., the Secretary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, on the 7th March, 1848, and which I now give, with some small additions and modifications which reflection and inquiry have since suggested.

SCHEME.

Among the elder Clergy especially, a strong and very natural expectation has been for some time entertained, that an addition would be made to their stipends from the surplus of the Clergy Reserve Fund. And when it is considered, that many of them have served long upon a very inadequate provision, such an expectation is surely not unreasonable.

But as this fund or endowment belongs to the whole Province, and not to particular parishes or sections, much prudence is required in its equitable distribution. Church people, wherever placed in Upper Canada, have abstractly an equal claim to the ministrations of religion so far as they can be decently administered, from the assistance given from the Clergy Reserve Fund. But although the claim abstractly considered be equal, yet the endowment is at present so small, that in its wise division modifications are forced upon us, for were it distributed among all our townships it would be as nothing. Regard must therefore be had for the Minister as well as for the people, and that scale of distribution must be adopted which will produce the greatest amount of benefit at the most moderate expence.

With this view I would submit for consideration the fol-

lowing scheme, as being not only well calculated to give satisfaction to all concerned, but as having this farther advantage, that while it encourages the younger Clergy to persevere, in the hope that their circumstances will be somewhat mended as they advance in life. It is exceedingly moderate, and confers on the Church the semblance, if not the reality, of a permanent and regular establishment. To this we may add, that it will tend to induce our best families to bring up their sons to the Ministry, to which they are at present reluctant, because it does not offer even a frugal provision. As a preliminary step, I would with submission recommend, that no parish in future be allowed a resident Clergyman, which does not secure towards his support £50 currency, per annum, and a house to live in, or £25 currency, per annum, till a residence or parsonage be furnished.

That this principle be strictly enforced, and that Clergymen may at their own desire be removed by the Bishop from such parishes as refuse compliance or are in default in this matter, to such parishes as will comply—provided that in certain localities at the discretion of the Bishop, a parish may consist of two or three stations united—the congregations of which to contribute proportionably to the Clergyman's support and residence, and provided also, that such parishes as are unable or unwilling to comply with such requirements, be placed within the range of a Travelling Missionary, whose circle shall be gradually contracted, as parishes are formed and local assistance increases.

This principle being adopted and firmly adhered to, I would propose that the Clergy be divided into three classes, the first to consist of the twenty-five Clergymen who have served in the Province as Presbyters not less than twelve years; to whom I would assign a stipend of £150 per annum. The second class also to consist of twenty-five Clergymen who have served in the Diocese as Presbyters not less than nine years, to whom I would assign a stipend of £125 per annum. The third class to consist of all the remaining Clergy of the Diocese, to have each £100 sterling, per annum. This scheme would involve a present additional annual expence of £775 to be gradually reduced in its operation to £335 a very small sum when the beneficial results are considered.

These divisions or classes are not strictly arbitrary, for we have as the Society is aware, two already; one class consisting of twenty-two Clergymen, who receive each a stipend of £170 sterling, the other comprises all the rest of the Clergy, whose stipend is only £100 sterling, per annum.

It is proposed, that the first class shall include the twenty-

two Clergymen who receive £170 with the three next eldest to complete the number twenty-five, and to these £50 sterling shall be added to their present stipend of £100, giving each £150 per annum, and thus adding to the expenditure of this class, per annum..... £150

The second class of twenty-five shall, it is proposed, receive each £25 in addition to their present stipend of £100, which involves an increased expenditure of... 625

Total additional annual expence..... £775

When one of the twenty-two dies, or is removed, there will accrue a saving of £20, being the difference between £170 and £150, and when all the twenty-two are removed or die, the saving will be 22×20 440

Reducing ultimately the additional annual expenditure to..... £335

As one of the upper classes dies or resigns, one is advanced from the next lower class to supply the vacancy.

Should the funds admit, a revision of the Clergy list may take place from time to time, and additions made to the first and second classes.

Some such plan as this will be found in No. 4 of the enclosures in my letter of the 12th of May, 1846, but the increase of expenditure then proposed was thought rather more than the fund could at present conveniently meet.

The third class comprising all the Clergy (less the fifty composing the first and second classes) admits in its working of two divisions. The first comprises all Resident Missionaries, most of whom derive some advantage from their Mission besides their stipend of £100. Second, Travelling Missionaries, who have barely a stipend of £100; and here I would remark with earnestness, that in the present state of the Diocese, taking into account the severity of the climate, and consequent additional clothing and privations, any allowance less than £100 would be unwise, because the giving on the part of the people, though always to be kept in view and to be pushed at every opportunity, is ever precarious for a long time and irregular, and can seldom be rigidly enforced, except when a vacancy occurs or a new parish is to be established.

The scheme I propose easily unites itself with voluntary contributions and gradual endowments, while it gives a moderate but certain maintenance to the fifty senior Clergy, with a heartening expectation to the remainder.

The first class, by adhering to the Society's resolution,

"That no grant be made out of the Clergy Reserve Fund for any settled District, unless £50 be raised for the same from local sources," would in general have upwards of £200 per annum, and a residence and glebe.

The second class at least £175, and most of them a residence.

The third class would differ somewhat in their income, as they are resident or Travelling Missionaries; the former would in general have £150 per annum, and the latter £100; but all would be encouraged with the hope of rising in regular succession to the first classes.

In regard to all rectories, benefices, and livings endowed with lands, I would submit, that the increased rents be estimated at the death of the Incumbent, and the amount deducted out of the allowance from the Clergy Reserve Fund to be added to his successor. Such saving to be transferred to the general fund, for the support of parishes and missions;—provided, always, that no such deduction be made as to reduce any rectory or benefice below £250, sterling, per annum after it has reached that amount.

With such a scheme, added to our exertions for the endowment of parishes, and gradually transferring, as their endowments increase, the assistance that had been given them to new parishes, and giving a careful attention to every proper means of managing our funds, we shall be able to proceed effectually, though slowly.

Moreover, our people are gradually becoming more independent in their circumstances, and will learn by degrees to be more charitable to the Church, which is one of our highest Christian duties; and when to all these appliances we get a body of two or three hundred Clergymen in the Diocese, united heart and hand in their work, we shall have a moral power of directing public opinion in the right way, by which, with the Divine blessing, much may be accomplished.

Such is the scheme which I submitted in substance to the Society, so long ago as May 1846, and again in a more perfect and detailed form on the 7th March, 1848. It may, to some, appear very insufficient, and disappoint their expectations; but we should consider that the whole fund arising from the Clergy Reserves is, properly speaking, very small, when the wants of the Diocese now, and her wants hereafter are considered. Great caution was necessary on my part in proposing to the Society any increase, however small, for I might have been met with the reply, that as our Missionaries generally receive already as much as their brethren do in the other British North American Colonies; it was the duty of the Society to consi-

der how much of their assistance might be withdrawn in this state of our affairs, and bestowed upon more destitute colonies. Now I am not prepared to risk the salaries of fifty of my Clergy who are paid by the Society, much less to take any step that might by any possibility give umbrage. I therefore confined my scheme within moderate bounds, that it might succeed, when another more expensive might have failed. My object was to request no more for my elder Clergy than might be justified, even were the pressure on the Society's funds to continue, by their length of service, and the encouragement it would give to the younger Clergy.

There is, however, one amendment to this scheme which will add something to the expence, but which will, I trust, receive the Society's favourable consideration. On examining the lists of the Clergy, I found that the three added to the first class to make up the number twenty-five, would not include all our Missionaries who have served upwards of fifteen years in the Diocese. I feel much for these gentlemen, not perhaps exceeding eight or ten in number. They have laboured so long at the minimum salary as to have created a claim which, it appears to me impossible to refuse, except from the total want of means. Nor will this third amendment add much to the expence which the scheme contemplates, for it is not thought, or believed, that we shall have as many Clergymen who have served as Presbyters not less than nine years, as will fill up the second twenty-five, for one or two years to come.

Second,—The Widows' Fund.

This subject I brought under the notice of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in my letter of the 7th of March, 1848. The Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto has been employed for some months past in establishing a Clergyman's Widow and Orphan Fund. It is proposed to grant the Widows £50 currency; should the mother die leaving three children, the same sum to be continued to them, or if one or two, £15 per annum each. No Widow possessing an income of £150, or upwards, to be entitled to the pension. The rate appears rather high for our means and prospects, but having been adopted, it becomes our duty, if possible, to sustain it without deminution, as it offers great comfort to our Clergy and families. This subject was brought under the notice of the Society, in my letter of the 22nd February, 1847, enclosing Mrs. Lindsay's memorial, in which I stated that she applied to the Provincial Government, and was refused, on the ground that the third clause of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Victoria, Chap. 78, disposes of

the annual fund, as regards existing stipends and allowances, to which the faith of Government is pledged during the natural lives and incumbencies of the parties now receiving the same, and his Excellency is advised, that Mrs. Lindsay's case does not come within the Provision, and that he cannot grant the prayer of the petitioner. Mrs. Lindsay's application involves, in my opinion, a question of some importance. How far the 3 and 4 Victoria interferes, I pretend not to say; but referring to the agreement made between the Society and the Government in 1833-4, I find in the correspondence a letter marked No. 6, from Frances Baring, Esq., to W. Hay, Esq., dated the Treasury Chambers, 27 June, 1834, in which it is stated, that my lords will be prepared to extend the arrangement, so far as may become necessary to provide for the pensions that may be claimed by the Missionaries in Upper Canada and Nova Scotia, or by their Widows, under the agreement of the Society notified to them in Mr. Goulborn's letter of the 13th May, 1813, provided the Society will undertake to meet similar claims that may be preferred by Missionaries in the other stations, or their Widows. This condition was accepted by the Society, as appears by No. 8 of the correspondence, which contains an extract from their minutes to that effect. This agreement has been acted upon till Mrs. Lindsay's case occurred, but whether in the present state of things the Government will redeem their pledge, is not a little doubtful; of this the Society is a far better judge than I am, but if the application be made, and refused, I would respectfully submit, to prevent any difficulty or discontent, whether it would not be expedient to assist the Widows and Orphans' Fund now forming here, by a grant of £500 per annum, for ten years; during which time we shall have but few calls, and by husbanding our resources carefully, we shall at that period be strong and able to answer all claimants to the proposed amount. Without some such assistance, I very much fear, that with the most strenuous exertions, we shall not be able to keep up the pension to £500 currency, as we desire. I trust that the Society will give this important subject their best consideration, with as little delay as possible. Moreover, I am led to believe that this matter is before Government, at the instance of the Society, and that they are waiting its action before they proceed to deliberate on the proposition, which I have placed before them.

THE THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION.

On this subject it is not necessary that I should say much. The Society agreed with me so soon as they were made aware

of the changes made in the Charter of King's College, that the Church required such an Institution in this Diocese. Similar Institutions are established in all the other Dioceses in British North America, and surely, it is far more necessary in this, where we have more Church people than in all the others put together. Our greatest difficulty, till the Divinity School at Cobourg was established, was to find Clergymen. Very few are disposed to come from the United Kingdom, and it became therefore necessary to provide a remedy within the Diocese. This remedy has been far more efficient than we had any reason to expect. The College at Cobourg since its commencement has educated, wholly or in part, twenty-nine young gentlemen now in Holy Orders; and is proceeding most prosperously. I consider it an Institution of the greatest importance to the extension and stability of the Church, and therefore I claimed for it additional assistance from the Society, by whose bounty it has hitherto been sustained, and accordingly they have agreed to double their former grant, that it may be placed on a more permanent footing; for unless its efficiency be much enlarged it will not be able to furnish the requisite supply, nor can we look with confidence to any other quarter to furnish candidates for Holy Orders. The University of King's College, which ought to have continued a Church institution, is on so precarious a foundation, and so broken down in its principles by the changes in 1837, that we can have no dependence upon it. And this is the more to be deplored, because if the charter had been left in its integrity, no other institution would have been required, for the Professor of Divinity is deserving of every confidence. Shut out as it were by these alterations, we must, so soon as our means admit, enlarge our College to a full University, embracing all the arts and faculties as well as divinity; and should the farther changes contemplated in regard to King's College be made, it will not only be completely divorced from the Church, but from all religion, and rendered totally unfit for the education of the children of Churchmen, or indeed of any sincere christian to whatever denomination he belongs.

In the mean time such enlargement of our present Institution is in contemplation, and will gradually be effected, so as to make it able to meet the growing wants of the Church. We ought, if possible, to open eight or ten new Missions annually for some years to come. Besides which, from death and casualties, we shall require four or five annually to keep up our numbers; in all from twelve to fifteen fresh Clergymen. The Theological Seminary at Cobourg, like every other good work, has had its enemies, and to endure its share

of obloquy and misrepresentation: but it has pursued the quiet tenor of its way without giving just cause of offence to any one, and has already so far out-lived them, that we now hear of no objections from any quarter that merits the slightest notice, either from the standing of the objector, or the quality of the objection.

RURAL DEANS.

In my correspondence with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the subject of establishing Rural Deanries was mentioned by the Secretary as worthy of grave consideration, and their disposition to give their favourable attention to any suggestions that I might feel inclined to make on such a measure. This subject had frequently occupied my thoughts during the last few years; and more especially since the number of my Clergy were so rapidly increasing. Rural Deans have been revived very generally in England, and introduced with much benefit into several of the colonies, and are found to be very useful in promoting discipline and unity among the Clergy, and adding to the stability, influence and extension of the Church. The advantages of such an Institution would be greatly enhanced in this extensive Diocese, more especially in procuring endowments, and assisting the people in the back settlements with their advice and countenance as to the best mode of arranging for public worship, building churches and parsonages, and supporting by their presence and authority the Incumbents, particularly the young and inexperienced, within their bounds, in their local affairs. In England they have infused a new spirit of hope and exertion into many of the dioceses, and strengthened by their presence the hands of the Clergy with respect to their churches, church services and schools. They have forwarded the interests of the Church Societies, diocesan and national, and facilitated the collection of funds for general or local purposes of charity. They have also proved the best channel of communicating to the Archdeacons and the Bishop any important matters relating to the ministerial or pastoral curc. Viewing this Institution favourably, I was at first disposed to advise some remuneration for their trouble, but upon renewed consideration and inquiry, I find that in England the office of Rural Dean is, in general, honorary; and referring to the charge already on the Reserve Fund for other purposes, and those in contemplation, I have determined to recommend it only as an honorary office, but in process of time should its labours or expenses attendant on the proper discharge of its duties require remuneration, the claim for such may receive favourable attention.

DIFFERENCE OF CURRENCY.

It is my intention to recommend to the Society to pay all the Clergy who receive their Salaries in the Colony, in the same currency. This will make a difference in their favour of rather more than ten per cent.

At present those who receive £170 or £100 as old Missionaries, are paid at the rate of £111 2s. 2½d., per £100, while clergymen lately appointed to new Missions are paid from the Clergy Surplus Fund in British Sterling, at the rate of £121 13s. 4d., Halifax currency, per £100.

Such of the Clergy, about fifty in number, as draw upon the Society; are excepted, because they are supposed to receive the same advantage from the premium of exchange. To those now receiving £170 provincial sterling, the benefit will be an increase of £17 18s. 10½d. per annum, and to those receiving £100, an increase of £10 11s. 2d., or in other words, the former will receive £206 16s. 8d., Halifax currency instead of £188 17s. 9½d.; the latter £121 13s. 4d., and instead of £111 2s. 2½d. This may appear to some no great matter, but an increase of one-tenth to any reasonable income, is found to be a comfortable addition, and makes up more than half the loss to those who suffered the reduction of £15 per cent. in 1833. Moreover, small as this change in payments seems to be to each individual, it will add more than £1200 to the charge on the Surplus Fund. To effect this desirable object, the consent of the Government, as well of the Society, must be obtained, but it appears to me so equitable, that I have no doubt of its accomplishment in a short time.

CASES OF SPECIAL DISTRESS.

The Society, irrespective of any general arrangements for the comfort and encouragement of their Missionaries, never for a moment remits the exercise of that warm benevolence which has filled their hearts from the beginning of their Association, and which is mentioned with much simplicity and affection in their early reports.

"The Society, ever attentive to the necessities of their Missionaries, have been accustomed, as occasions require, to reward the diligent, for extraordinary services, and to alleviate, with pecuniary gratuities, the distresses of those who have been afflicted with sickness or sustained any unforeseen losses or calamities."

This principle of Christian charity animates the Society as strongly at the present moment as ever; for in the course of our recent correspondence on the distribution of the Surplus Fund, they proposed to devote a portion of the fund to the

conferring gratuities on such of the Clergy as merited the same by long and meritorious services, and this without regard to any plans of a general nature, which might be adopted on the present occasion for the benefit of them all.

Now, though I certainly would endeavour to exercise a discretionary power of this kind, with great delicacy, and the utmost impartiality, it might, nevertheless, in some instances, excite jealousies, and feelings of disappointment and dissatisfaction, and tend, perhaps, in a serious degree, to mar the concord which has during my Episcopate so happily prevailed. I should indeed feel an extreme reluctance to enter upon such minute inquiries as might be necessary to enable me, with any thing like confidence, to select clergymen for special rewards for meritorious services, for although I might point out many who richly deserve such distinction, yet when the great majority are exerting themselves to the utmost, and doing all they are able, I can do nothing more than suggest some such scheme as I have done to increase the comfort of a portion of the elder; for the funds at the disposal of the Society will admit no more.

There is, however, one class of sufferers whom it would be my delight to bring under the special notice of the Society, were I sufficiently acquainted with their respective circumstances; I mean such as from the recurrence of sickness in their families, the great number of their children, or any unavoidable casualty have fallen into pecuniary difficulty. Two or three instances only of this description, have as yet come to my knowledge, but there must be more, and I invite them to come to me, as their Spiritual father and protector, that after learning such facts as may account for their distress, I may enjoy the pleasure of bringing their case under the favourable consideration of the Society.

On a review of the foregoing statement it will be seen:—

That the Society and the Bishop have been assiduously engaged, since the surplus fund first accrued, in endeavouring to form a correct judgment how it might be distributed in the most useful and convenient manner.

There has been some discussions on a few points in detail, arising from the great anxiety that was felt, that every thing should be done right and in the best possible manner. These have no doubt occasioned some delay, but it has not been altogether a loss; because it has given us time to acquire more certain knowledge of the permanent annual amount of the fund, upon which we might confidently rely. The difficulty at coming in this important matter to a certain result, has been found much greater than had been anticipated. At first the

Government could give us very little assistance—the sales had been for a time suspended, and the expectations from arrears of back rents and interests, were less than moderate. And although during the years 1846 and 1847 they were very productive, yet we have the evidence of the Inspector-General, that this source of revenue is almost dried up. In addition to this, we have the testimony of Thomas Baines, Esq., who was Lay Secretary to the Clergy Corporation, and has been ever since more conversant with the Church property than any other person in the Province.

At my request, Mr. Baines furnished me with the following results—for the four first years they have been realized—for the three next they are upon what are considered good data, carefully estimated

TABLE

Shewing the return of arrears of rents and interest collected or estimated.

From January to December 1845...	£	6,130	18	10
do. 1846...		11,663	4	1
do. 1847...		6,077	8	6
do. 1848...		2,352	12	3
do. 1849...		2,000	0	0
do. 1850...		1,600	0	0
do. 1851...		1,000	0	0

This table corroborates the opinion of the Inspector-General, and unfortunately much sooner than we had contemplated. It is true, Mr. Baines thinks that any deficiency accruing under this head, may be replaced by greater vigilance and regularity in collecting the growing interest, and the increase of the new fund; but this requires time.

Moreover, it appears from the account which the Inspector General has so kindly furnished, that the maximum to be expected when the lands are all sold, will not exceed £33,000 currency, or about £26,400 sterling; a sum which, if equally divided, would not give £20 each to all the parishes which will be (it is hoped) then in the Diocese. It would therefore be extreme folly to depend on the proceeds of the Clergy Reserves, for the support of the Church. It is indeed a valuable nucleus, around which to gather contributions and endowments, and so far it is useful and convenient, but not as our sole dependence.

In regard to the adoption by the Society, of the three important items of recommendation:—First, The increase of Salaries. Second, The grant to the Widows' Fund. Third, The payment of the salaries in the higher currency, and

which will now be transmitted, I cannot, for obvious reasons, speak with the same confidence as I might have done some time ago; but, I shall do all I can to bring them under favourable consideration.

There is indeed a very unfortunate difficulty, in limine, as may be seen by turning to the Appendix No. 17, by which it appears, that when these items are charged, they leave a small balance against the fund, and consequently there is nothing for the opening of new Missions, and extending the Church.—Now, although this deficiency may be made up, from the balance now paid over to the Treasurers, which it is thought will be more than sufficient to meet it, as well as the charges which must be satisfied during the current year; yet the Society may judge otherwise, and may think that no risk should be run in such a state of things. Be this as it may, it remains for them to decide on the recommendations, and to adopt, change, modify or postpone them, as they may think fit.

There never has existed the smallest desire or intention to introduce new offices and dignities of emolument. Rural Deans have indeed been spoken of, and may, if without emolument, be appointed at any time by the Bishop. They might form to him with his Archdeacons and Chaplains,—an occasional Council, in a Diocese so extensive.—They might become useful in promoting endowments, and the secular interest of the Church, and furnish a convenient channel of communication with the different sections. But their appointment or otherwise is not an object in which at present I feel any great interest. In regard to my own peculiar labours I have sought no assistance, however arduous they have been, and still continue to be. I am as much convinced as any one of the imprudence of burthening our small means with such an additional charge as the support of a second Bishop would at present entail. They will be far more wisely appropriated towards extending the ministrations of our Holy religion to our many destitute settlements. In my own sphere of duty I look for no assistance during the short remainder of my pilgrimage, with the blessing of God I shall proceed as I have done for the last ten years, in the exercise of my sacred functions, while health and strength are vouchsafed me. My life has from my earliest youth, been one of incessant labour and anxiety, and I am well content, that it should continue so to the end.

What I desire and most earnestly pray for is, that I may be permitted to proceed in peace, as I have hitherto done, but which the growing influence of evil passions is threatening to deny me.

I would have gladly concluded here, but a most painful duty still remains and must be discharged.

You all are aware that great efforts have been made, for some time past, to disturb the peace of this diocese—efforts which were rapidly moulding into something of a regular system of agitation, so common in the present age among the traders in politics. Its promoters have by their proceedings brought odium on my Clergy, who have hitherto stood so high for their many Christian graces, and devotion to their sacred profession ; and as they are, with a very few exceptions, as estimable as ever, it becomes my privilege and pleasure to protect them from undeserved obloquy, and to place the matters which have been agitated in their true light. For this purpose I have called this meeting, which in better times would not have been necessary, for then the Bishop was not suspected by his Clergy, and they consulted together as father and son ; but evil days are come, and an evil spirit has appeared within the Church, and unless it be overcome, fresh reason will be given to the enemies of our Faith to blaspheme.

On the second and last day of my visitation, in June, 1847, some anxiety prevailed, as was very natural, among my Clergy, to know something definite regarding the Clergy Reserve Fund, a surplus in which had been recently announced. All I knew was the fact, that a surplus had certainly arisen, but of its amount I was not then correctly informed ; but I mentioned to the assembled Clergy that in the expectation that it would be considerable, I had thought it right to call the attention of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the fact, in May, 1846, and proposed short outlines of a scheme for devoting a portion of it to increase the salaries of a given number of the elder Clergy ; and expressed the hope of being able to give further information, towards the end of the year, or early in the ensuing spring. So far, I was unable to keep this conditional engagement. I found it exceedingly difficult to obtain any correct information from the Government. The surplus over the £7700, guaranteed by the 3 and 4 Vict. ch. 78, seemed as new to them as to us ; and I could find no data upon which to declare its ratio of increase for any series of years, or such an exact amount as for two or three years might be depended upon to meet charges if placed upon it. In the mean time, I was as anxious to give all the information in my possession to those who chose to ask me, as they were to receive it ; and to several of the Clergy, who called upon me for that purpose, I readily communicated all I knew, for I never considered the subject matter of concealment.

In 1847, the surplus was found so considerable, from the receipt of accumulated arrears of back rents and interest, that I wrote to the Society, that there was no danger, as it appeared to me, in availing themselves to some extent in the appropriation of this fund for the purposes for which it was intended. The Venerable Society were at the same time busily employed in framing such rules and regulations as would best guide them in the future distribution of the fund. They were nevertheless still greatly impeded from the want of correct information upon which to base any regular system of action. In March, 1848, I again laid my scheme for increasing the salaries of fifty of the elder Clergy, before the Society, in a detailed form, and thought that we were earning, from our care and exertions, the gratitude of the Clergy of the Diocese. In the mean time, some attempts were made to bring the subject of the surplus fund before the Church Society, and in language not a little offensive; but this I discountenanced, as a very improper interference, and if allowed might lead to serious inconvenience and perhaps discord. A great cry was also occasionally raised, by two or three Clergymen, for more information, and for copies of the accounts of the surplus fund, that the charges might be examined and judged. Now as I have perfect confidence in the Society, and in their wise management, I felt so little anxiety about the accounts, that I never sought to see them till after they had been sent in to the Government, and audited. Then they became public property, and I requested a copy to lay before this meeting. If indeed I had desired to see them, the treasurer, though they had no power to give an official copy, a power which belonged only to the Society, would have granted the perusal in a moment to any Clergyman as well as to me, for there was nothing to conceal, nor was it the desire of the Society or its friends to keep any part of their management secret. The object, however, evidently was, not to seek information, which could have been easily obtained, but to excite an unkind feeling against the Bishop and the Society, and therefore the complaint was kept up with increased clamour that the accounts should be published. Now these complainants well knew that they could see the accounts whenever they chose, although the Society only or the Government had the power to publish them. They knew that none of the other Denominations participating in the Clergy Reserve Fund, publish their accounts in the newspapers, or, I believe, anywhere else, though doubtless all concerned have access when they please to see them.

Our complainants might also have known, had they enquired, that the Church of Scotland, which enjoys half as much from the Reserves as the Church of England, and which, considering the fewness of her members, turns out to be a far greater proportion than we have, publishes no accounts, though these Commissioners, I believe, keep nothing secret. Moreover, of the nine Commissioners three only are Clergymen, who are never expected, from delicacy, to attend the meetings, that they may not appear to sit in judgment on their own interests; and although their funds, from the comparatively small number of their Ministers, are rapidly accumulating, they give only £80 Halifax currency to each of their settled Ministers, or £72 provincial sterling, the residue being reserved, at interest, for new parishes. Yet we hear of no murmuring nor complaints among the Scotch Ministers; they are satisfied with the small portion assigned them, and the aid which their people are universally compelled to give, as the condition of being allowed a resident Minister. It was reserved for a small portion of our Clergy to give an example of insubordination and selfishness nowhere else to be found.

And here I consider it my duty to state distinctly that, in my opinion, a larger salary than £100 sterling ought not, in justice to the Diocese, in general to be granted to any of the Clergy, except to a small number of those who have served a long period, and, by their love of peace and order, as well as the diligent performance of the various duties of their profession, have merited such distinction. The Reserve Fund is intended to assist, not to relieve, the parishes from the duty of supporting their respective Clergymen. And as each parish is as much entitled as another, all ought to share as nearly equal as possible.

It would appear, that during the latter part of the Summer and Autumn great activity was employed in spreading discontent, and palpable misrepresentations were used to deceive the honest and simple-minded. The result soon became visible.

On the 15th Nov., I received a letter from the Archdeacon of York, enclosing a requisition to call a meeting of the Clergy of his Archdeaconry, on matters respecting the Clergy Reserve Fund, and the augmentation of the incomes of the Clergy. Had this requisition been made by the two or three who had commenced the agitation, I would have refused the request at once, as calculated to disturb the peace of the Church; but, on examining the requisition, I observed that many of the signatures were men who loved the

Church, and on whom I had the greatest reliance; it was, therefore, evident that they were misinformed, and acting under some strange delusion, and that it was my duty to step forward and rescue the Church from anarchy, by calling around me her tried servants—the friends of order and subordination.

To the requisition, which was as follows:—"We, the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, in the Diocese of Toronto, beg respectfully to request you to convene a meeting of the Clergy within your Archdeaconry, at the earliest convenient opportunity"—signed by sixteen Clergymen, I directed the Archdeacon in reply, to express my regret that so respectable a body of my Clergy should have thought it necessary to advise and adopt such a circuitous and troublesome way of approaching me. I was not aware of ever refusing to see my Clergy individually or otherwise, either on private or public business.

That having been strenuously engaged since May, 1846, in forwarding the great object of the resolution, in a manner which has been deemed the most efficient and satisfactory, the Bishop has been long anxious to communicate to his Clergy the result of his labours; but unfortunately unavoidable difficulties have intervened to delay the final action of the Society on the plans proposed, though good progress has been made, and a final decision is expected in January next.

Under these circumstances, the Bishop invites a deputation of three Presbyters, to be selected as representing the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of York, to meet him in the Church Society's House, in King Street, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 24th January next, at noon, when he hopes to be able to communicate the successful issue of his exertions, or, at all events, the steps taken for its accomplishment. A like deputation will be invited from the Archdeaconry of Kingston.

The object of this projected meeting of the Clergymen of the Archdeaconry of York, which was thus prevented, was of the most mischievous character. To expect moderation from its promoters, after the violence they had already manifested, was out of the question.

The plan of getting up this meeting was skilfully contrived, and calculated to give extensive publicity to its proceedings. The violence of the discussions its promoters meant to provoke were to be carefully transferred to the newspapers, and authority would have been attached to the proceedings, because adopted at a meeting presided over by a dignitary of the Church.

It was hoped that the delay thus secured would have calmed the troubled waters ; but unfortunately a letter, on the subject of the appropriation of the surplus Reserve Fund, was, by inadvertence, admitted into the Church newspaper, and thus raised the indignation of the friends of the movement, and answers were poured in without limit of the most violent and imprudent character.

As I never interfere with the editors of the Church newspaper, or feel myself responsible for any article, except those which I direct, or which bear my name, I took no notice of the error though I regretted it ; but their good sense soon taught them to put a stop to a discussion, which was becoming more and more offensive in proportion to the selfishness and ignorance of the combatants.

As the meeting held by the requisitionists, to choose the deputation for the Archdeaconry of York, did not take place till the 19th of December, I flattered myself that a better spirit would pervade and animate the members ; but the same evil influences prevailed with the majority. And although they met for no other purpose than to make choice of three Presbyters, they seized the opportunity of making unbecoming speeches, and adopted an offensive resolution, which they directed their secretary to forward to their Bishop.

Their conduct, however, opened the eyes of the more respectable portion of the Clergy, and filled them with disgust and indignation. Since that time, the influence of these rash leaders for evil has been on the decline, and is now rapidly passing away. Their behaviour on this occasion was the more marked and culpable against myself, because, in my anxiety to produce moderation and a more correct view of matters, I had written to a friend to be present at the meeting, and to read my letter, if he thought it would do any good. He did read it accordingly, but it was badly received. As this letter expresses my views on the whole subject of the agitation, I shall introduce portions of it here, as a proper close to this exposition, which has already become much longer than was intended.

I deeply regret the agitation in the Diocese, not only because there is no good reason for it, but because it may prove very mischievous, as it is unquestionably very wicked.

Agitation of any kind is opposed to the Spirit of the Church of God, which is gentle, kind, forbearing, and not easily provoked.

It is strange to me, that those Clergymen who have so rashly engaged in this movement, do not even yet begin to

see its unreasonableness and great danger -unreasonable, because there has never been a time when I was not ready to give every information in my power, on the temporalities of the Church, to any of my Clergy who chose to request it. Dangerous, because at this very moment our enemies are inflaming the public mind against the Rectories and the small fund still left us from the Clergy Reserves; and, if they succeed, the blame will fall on those who are disturbing the Church and working into the hands of her inveterate enemies.

It is, however, my duty to watch over the interests of the Church, both temporal and spiritual, and defend her from her adversaries, whether within or without; and I trust, with the Divine help, I shall not be found wanting at such a crisis as this.

Public meetings I cannot sanction, for the consideration of such a subject; and, had the Archdeacon of York felt disposed to comply with the requisition, I should not have consented.

But, feeling it right to quiet, if possible, that unseemly and most injudicious movement, I called this meeting, and have now communicated all the information in my possession regarding the secular matters of the Church; and I trust it will prove of great advantage to her friends, both Clergy and Laity, by making them more fully aware of her true position, and that she is at this very moment in a great measure supported on the charitable contributions of our brethren in England, distributed to us by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and that were these contributions withdrawn, as they may be, should this agitation continue, fifty of our clergy, now living on this Society's bounty, would be reduced to poverty, and ashamed am I to say that among the fifty some of the most violent of the agitators are to be found. This is indeed so melancholy that I am inclined to believe that they have been acting in blindness, and now that their eyes are opened, I trust they will return with sorrow to the paths of gratitude and peace. Let me in conclusion exhort the Clergy of this Diocese, in all love, seriously to consider the dangerous consequences of such agitations as we are now passing through. Such indeed have been very rare in the Christian Church, even in its most corrupt state. Agitations about spiritual matters have been no doubt frequent, but bad as human nature is, it is seldom that you see the Ministers of God disturbing the Church from selfish and interested motives. It is their duty to urge upon all, by precept and

example, the importance and sanctity of pure obedience, upon which the peace of individuals, of families, and of mankind must ever rest, and the practice of which can alone realise the peace and good-will towards men which announced the birth of our blessed Redeemer.

APPENDIX.

1.—A.

A LETTER FROM THE LATE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, 8th May, 1834.

REVEREND SIR,—

The amount of Salary, arising from the proceeds of the Clergy Reserved Lands, which, with the sanction of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, you will receive for the current year, is £120 Sterling, to be drawn for upon the Receiver General, Toronto, U. C.

In consequence of the payments made by the Society P. G. F. to several of the Missionaries in January last, I am requested by the Secretary to inform the Clergy of Upper Canada, that the closing payment of the Society (as specified in the Secretary's letter of 1st July, of which you are in possession,) is now not to be drawn for on the 1st July next, but on the 1st January, 1835.—I am therefore more nearly to equalize the half-yearly receipts of the Clergy, I authorize you to draw upon Toronto, on July 1st, for £70 Sterling.

You will perceive that the allowance to be paid you for this year, exceeds the sum proposed to be continued by the Society to the Missionaries, whose salaries they themselves pay; and I am not altogether without hope that with the increase of funds from the Clergy Reserved Lands, the Missionaries of the Society in Upper Canada, will obtain a proportionate increase of annual income, until it again reaches the sum which they formerly received.

I have the honour to be,

Reverend Sir,

Your faithful servant,

C. J. QUEBEC.

The Reverend F. EVANS.

2.—B.

QUERIES RESPECTING THE CLERGY RESERVES, OCT. 1841.

KINGSTON, 19th October, 1841.

My I have Your Lordship's letter of the 5th Instant, with queries No. 1 to 10, reached me in due course; but I regret it has not until this moment been in my power to reply, nor can I even now obtain the requisite information from the Commissioner of Crown Land Office, to enable me to reply to Nos. 9 and 10. I shall send it as soon as obtained.

Your query No. 1.—What may be Answer.—Averagin; the Interest on considered the present annual Income sales of Clergy Reserve, and Rents of those under lease for the last seven years—and adding the probable dividend from England—the present annual income would compute to about £7,500 sterling—vide answer to queries to Nos. 3, 5 and 6.

Query No. 2.—From what sources does it arise?

From Dividends arising from the investiture in the British funds of the proceeds of sales of Clergy Reserves.

From the interest accruing on sales of Clergy Reserves, and

From rents of Clergy Reserves under lease.

Query No. 3.—What is the sum lodged in the British Fund?

I cannot say,—it must be continually increasing.

The dividend for the HALF year due on 5th July last, amounted to the sum of £1,570 18s. 9d. sterling.

Query No. 4.—what is the sum lodged in the Provincial Fund?

There are none invested and productive that I know of.

No. 5.—How much of the annual income arises from Interest accruing on Instalments of Clergy Reserves sold.

The year 1834 produced	£1,062	11	10
1835	"	2,107	10 1½
1836	"	1,317	17 9½
1837	"	3,888	0 1½
1838	"	1,949	1 10
1839	"	4,111	15 4
1840	"	0,808	9 7

Seven years.....£15,245 6 1½

Averaging the above seven years it would amount about £2,178 currency, per annum.

Query No. 6.—How much ditto from Rents on Reserves under a Lease?

On a similar average it would be about £2,652 Os. Od. currency, viz :

1834 produced	£4,095	1	5½
1835	"	4,224	8 4½
1836	"	2,379	3 5½
1837	"	1,988	13 9½
1838	"	1,078	16 4
1839	"	3,043	5 7½
1840	"	1,752	10 0

Seven years.....£18,561 19 0½

Query No. 7.—How much is the present annual charge upon the Clergy Fund?

If the charges in the statement already furnished your Lordship are intended to be permanent. The annual charge would amount to about £10,330 Os. Od. sterling, viz :

Archdeacon of Toronto	£150	0	0
Archdeacon of Kingston.....	150	0	0
Venerable Geo. O'Kill Stuart, as a Minister of Church of England.	100	0	0
Missionaries of the Church of England and Mission- aries widows, about.....	7,021	0	0
Presbyterian Synod of "Up- per Canada.	700	0	0
Rev. Wm. Bell, as Presbye- rian Minister at Perth....	100	0	0
Presbyterian Synod of Ca- nada.	1,540	0	0
Mr. Secretary Baines.....	270	0	0

Say about.....£10,030 0 0

Query No. 8.—How much does the present income exceed the expenditure?

According to the foregoing, the expenditure would exceed the income by £2,000 or £3,000.

Queries Nos. 9 and 10 must remain for information from the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

I remain,
Your Lordship's faithful Servant,
B. TURQUAND.

3.—C.

STATE OF THE CLERGY RESERVES ON 2ND OCTOBER, 1841.

Balance in the Receiver General's hands on 30th June last...£8536 17 5

Currency.

On 12th August—received from Mr. Baines, £347 15 6

31st “ —received from ditto150 0 0

£497 15 6 equal to... 448 0 0

The Receiver General is about drawing on Mr. Sargent of the Treasury for £2000 0s. 0d. Stg., premium perhaps 12 @ 13 pr. cent say 12½..... 2250 0 0

£11,234 17 5

Payments since 1st July, 1841, viz.:

5th July. Archdeacon of Kingston, salary for 6 months, ending 30th June, £150 0 0

“ Venerable Geo. O. Stuart, as minister of the Church of England, six months salary ending do..... 50 0 0

13th “ Archdeacon of York, ditto..... 150 0 0

16th “ Salaries to Missionaries and pensions to Widows of ditto, Ch. of England, same period 3510 12 6

Mr. Spring Rice's despatch, 5th Aug, 1834.

“ “ Allowance to Presbyterian Synod of that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, same period..... 349 19 10

Lord Glenelg's despatch, 22nd Nov., 1832.

“ “ Rev. William Bell's salary as Presbyterian Minister at Perth, same period 50 0 0

Lord Bathurst's despatch, 27th April, 1817.

“ “ Received, James George, Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Canada, for allowance to said Synod for same period 770 0 0

Lord Aberdeen's despatch, 22d Feb, 1835—and

Lord Glenelg's of Dec. 29th. 1838.

8th Sept. Thos. Baines salary, same period 135 0 0

5165 12 4

Order in Council, 3rd April, 1834.

Apparent balance in hand on 2nd October, 1841. 6069 5 1
Supposing the proceeds of Bill on London realized.

(E.E.)

B. TURQUAND.

R. G. O., 20th Dec., 1841.

4.—D.

STATE OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, IN 1849.

State of the Church in the Diocese of Toronto in 1840, at the passing of the 3 and 4 Vic. ch. 78, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves in the Province of Canada, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof."

Clergymen actively employed.....71

Of these Clergymen supported from Government Funds46

Of whom at £170 sterling per annum.....	24...	£4080	0	0
at 100 sterling per annum.....	19...	1900	0	0
at 127 10s. sterling.....	1...	127	10	0
at 140 sterling.....	1...	140	0	0
at 233 15s. sterling.....	1...	£233	15	0

46

Pensions to three retired Clergymen..... £ 230 0 0

Pensions to eight Widows..... 400 0 0

Two Archdeacons at £300 each per annum £ 600 0 0

Total expence of the Church to Government, £ 7711 5 0

Upon this was predicated the provision in the Act 3 and 4 Vic., which guarantees £7700 sterling to the Church of England.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel increased their Missionaries greatly during this year, so that towards its close they numbered 19, but the average of the year did not exceed 16

Grants by the Society towards their support and other matters for the benefit of the Diocese, such as Catechists, building Churches, &c.... £2078 12 1

Other Associations supported Missionaries... 5 400 0 0—3,178 12 1

at an expence of 700 0 0

Supported within the Diocese at £100..... 4

Total Clergymen actively employed..... 71

Expence of the Church Establishment in 1840, so far as it can be ascertained..... £10889 17 1

INCOME.

Sum guaranteed by 3 and 4 Vic. ch. 78..... £7700 0 0

Grants by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts..... 2078 12 1

Other Associations..... 700 0 0

Sources within the Province..... 400 0 0

Total income for the year 1840..... £10878 12 1

Deficiency..... £11 5 0

5.—E.

STATE OF THE CLERGY FUND 12TH NOVEMBER, 1842.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

In the British Funds bearing interest, £133,775 13s. 10d. estimated dividends on which deducting expences.....	£3,840	0	0
Rents of Revenues leased, estimated.....	2,500	0	0
Interest estimated on instalments paid to the Commissioners of Crown Lands.....	3,500	0	0
Interest on a balance of £22,725 7s. 11d in the hands of Pro- vincial Governmentt.	1,150	0	0
	£10,990	0	0
Balance against income	2,916	0	0
	£13,900	0	0

CHARGES.

Church of England	£7,700	0	0
Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy	1,500	0	0
Presbyterian Synod.....	1,540	0	0
United Synod of Upper Canada	700	0	0
Rev. Wm. Bell.....	100	0	0
Wesleyan Methodists	700	0	0
Secretary Clergy Corporation.....	270	0	0
	£12,510	0	0
Currency	13,900	0	0
	13,900	0	0

MEMORANDUM.—A copy of this Table was sent to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, 17th February, 1843, but drawn up in the same page 12th November 1842.

6.—F.

STATE OF THE CLERGY FUND, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1845.

State of the Clergy Fund, Canada West, shewing the Shares payable to the Churches of England and Scotland, after the Stipends and allowances of the Clergy of these Churches and of other Religious bodies and denominations of Christians have been provided, up to the close of the year 1845, in accordance with the provisions of the Imperial Act 3 and 4 Vic., Chap. 78.

The amounts received from 1st February, 1845, to this date, on account of that Fund, are as under:—

Feb'y 28th, From Commissioner of Crown Lands.....	£	1,500	0	0
June 30th, From do. do.		2,500	0	0
July 30th, From do. do.		2,000	0	0
“ Dividends from Mr. Sargent		7,000	0	0
“ Exchange on do.		142	19	8
Aug't From Commissioner of Crown Lands.....		2,000	0	0
Sept'r From do.		3,411	3	5
Nov'r From do.		4,000	0	0

Currency,	22,703	7	2
Balance in hand, from 1844, being part of the sum, reserved for the Wesleyan Methodists.....	1,970	9	2

£24,673 16 4

Payments made in 1845, on account of War- rants for 1844.....	£	346	6	7
Invested, being arrears due to the Wesleyan Me- thodists for 1841, 2, 3 and 4, at £700 Stg. per annum.....	3,111	2	2	
	£	3,457	8	9

Leaves for 1845, carried forward.....	£21,216	7	7
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Bro't forward.....	£21,216	7	7
Deduct,			
Amount of Allowances for the Clergy of the			
Roman Catholic Church for 1845.....	£ 1,560	0	0
do for Wesleyan Methodists 1845, (Invested).....	700	0	0
	<u>Stg. £2,200</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Equal to Currency.....	£2,444	8	11
Allowance to the Rev. W. Bell, as Presbyterian			
Minister at Perth, for 1845.....	111	2	2
Amount of Allowance to the Clergy of the Unit-			
ed Synod of the Presbyterian Church, for			
the year 1845.....	636	7	0
		<u>3,191</u>	<u>18 1</u>
Leaves to be divided between the Churches of England and			
Scotland.....	£18,024	9	6
Two-thirds of which amount for the Church of England is....	£12,016	6	4
From which deduct,			
Amount of Stipends and allowance to the Clergy of that			
Church, who were Incumbents at the time of passing of			
the Act 3 and 4 Vic., Chap. 78.			
Amount of Warrants issued for six months,			
ending 30th June, 1845.....	£3,817	7	0
The same for six months, ending 31st Dec. 1845.	3,817	7	0
		<u>£7,634</u>	<u>14 0</u>
Total under the Act.....			
Amount for 18 months arrears of			
Stipends to five Clergymen			
not coming within the Pro-			
visions of that Act.....	833	6	8
Six months for the same, to 30th			
June, 1845.....	277	15	7
		<u>1,111</u>	<u>2 3</u>
			<u>£ 8,745 16 3</u>
Leaves for the Share to the Church of England on the Revenues			
of 1845, as far as they are realized to the present date.....	£ 3,270	10	1
Which Share is payable according to the Provisions of the			
Clergy Reserve Act, to the Treasurer or other Officer ap-			
pointed to receive the same, by the "Society for the Pro-			
pagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."			
One-third of £18,024 9s. 6d. for the Church of Scotland, is....	£ 6,008	3	2
Out of which is to be taken the amount of Stipends and al-			
lowances to the Clergy of that Church, who were Incum-			
bents at the time of passing the Act 3 and 4 Vict., Chap.			
78, viz. :			
Amount of Warrant issued for the Clergy of			
the Church of Scotland for six months, to			
30th June, 1845.....	£332	10	0
The same for six months to 31st Dec, 1845.....	332	10	0
Amount of Warrant in favour of the Rev. J. T.			
Wilson, for allowance as Minister of the			
Synod of the Presbyterian Church, from 1st			
Jan. to the 11th March, 1845.....	£ 12	4	11
		<u>£ 677</u>	<u>4 11</u>
Leaves for the Share of the Church of Scotland on the Reve-			
nues of 1845, as far as they are realized to this date	£5,330	18	3
Which Share is payable to the Commissioners elected by the Synod or			

Synods of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

(Signed)
Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, 20th Nov., 1845.

JOS. CAREY.
D. I. G.

7.—G.

STATE OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO, IN 1845.

Clergymen actively employed.....	117								
Supported from the Clergy Reserve Fund...	45								
Of whom at £170 per annum sterling.....	22...	£3740	0	0					
“ at 100 per annum sterling.....	20...	2000	0	0					
“ at 127 10s. sterling.....	1...	127	10	0					
“ at 140 sterling.....	1...	140							
“ at 233 15s. sterling.....	1...	239	15	0	£	6241	5	0	
	45								
Pensions to two retired Missionaries.....	£	130	0	0					
Pensions to eight Widows, at £50 per annum each...	400	0	0						
Salaries to two Archdeacons £300 per annum each	£	600	0	0	£	1130	0	0	
Total charge on the Clergy Reserve for 1845...					£	7371	5	0	
Clergymen supported from other sources.....	79								
Of whom supported at £100 per annum by the So-									
ciety for the Propagation of the Gospel in									
Foreign Parts	41...	£4400	0	0					
“ at £75 per annum	3...	225	0	0					
“ at 50 per annum.....	2...	100	0	0					
The various other grants made by the Society for									
the support of the Theological Seminary at Co-									
bourg, and Chatechists, and building Churches,									
cannot be estimated at less than.....	1800	0	0						
Estimated amount granted by the Society in 1845 to									
this Diocese					£	6525	0	0	
Clergy supported by the Rev. Mr. Waddelove, being									
the Stewart Mission.....	3...	300	0	0					
Upper Canada Committee	3...	300	0	0					
New England Society.....	2...	400	0	0					
Supported within the Diocese.....	12...	1200	0	0	£	2200	0	0	
Serving occasionally and gratuitously.....	3...								
Expence of the Church Establishment for the year									
ending 31st December, 1845.....					£	16096	5	0	

INCOME.

Church of England's share of the Clergy Reserve									
Fund applicable in 1845, as per Certificate of									
the Receiver General	£9912	0	0						
Estimated grant by the Society for the Propagation									
of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.....	6525	0	0						
Other Associations	1000	0	0						
Within the Diocese.....	1200	0	0	£	18637	0	0		
Surplus, or balance apparently remaining				£	2540	15	0		

NOTE.—It has been the rule of Government, when a Mission to which the higher Salary of £170 sterling was attached became vacant, to reduce it, on the appointment of a new Incumbent, to £100. Were this rule fully carried out the sum guaranteed by the Act 3 and 4 Vic. ch. 78, £7700 sterling would support an increased number of Clergymen. To make this more plain, at the passing of the act 24 Clergymen received the higher Salary of £170; as vacancies oc-

curred they were reduced to £100—that is £70 on each was saved; in 24 the sum of £1680 would thus be saved, which, at £100, would give 16 additional Clergymen, or 62 instead of 46, the number in 1840. How far the adoption is wise may be justly questioned.

8.—H.

SURPLUS FOR 1845.

(Extract.)

"I hereby certify, in conformity with the requirements of the 8th Section of "the Act of the Imperial Parliament of 3 and 4 Victoria, ch. 78, that out of "the interest and dividends accruing from the investment of the proceeds of "all the Clergy Reserves sold under the authority of the Imperial Act 8 Geo. "IV., entitled, 'An Act to authorise the sale of part of the Clergy Reserves in "the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada,' that there will be applicable for "the current year, 1845, to the Church of England in Upper Canada, the sum "of £9,912 0s. 0d. Sterling."

(Signed)

W. MORRIS,
Receiver General.

16th June, 1845.

9.—I.

RENTS AND INTERESTS OF CLERGY RESERVES FROM 1841 TO 1845 INCLUSIVE.

				Currency.
Interest received on sales of Clergy Reserves in the year 1841, £				3625 15 0
Do	Do	Do	in 1842,	4594 15 3
Do	Do	Do	in 1843,	3644 15 6
Rents	Do	Do	in 1843,	1470 16 1
Interest	Do	Do	in 1844,	8272 4 10
Rents	Do	Do	in 1844,	2725 10 10
Interest	Do	Do	in 1845,	8954 18 8
Rents	Do	Do	in 1845,	6622 15 10
Interest on sales of Clergy Reserves made under Act 8, Geo.				
IV. chap. 62, to this date in 1846.....				6576 11 1
Rents on Clergy Reserves to this date in 1846.....				9380 13 3
Interest on sales made under Act 3 and 4 Vic. chap. 78, to				
this date				5105 7 0
Amount of principal remaining unpaid on sales of Clergy				
Reserves, made under Act 8, Geo. IV. chap 62.....				117626 6 0
Amount of principal unpaid on sales of Clergy Reserves made				
under Act 3 and 4 Vic. 78				£84158 19 8

10.—K.

ESTIMATE OF THE CLERGY REVENUE OF UPPER CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1846.

		Cy.
Probable sum receivable from the Commissioner of Crown		
Lands		£10,745 0 0
12 months dividends on £23,060 2s. 2d. in 3 per		
cent. consuls.....	£ 692 0 0	
12 months do. in £106,700 0s. 0d. Stg., in U. C.		
Debentures in England, at 5 per cent.....	5,335 0 0	
	£6,027 0 0	
Premium on Exchange, 10 per cent.....	602 0 0	
	Stg. £6,629 0 0	
Equal in Currency to.....		£ 7,365 0 0
Total Revenue.....	Cy.	£18,110 0 0

PAYABLE FOR STIPENDS.

For the Roman Catholic Clergy.....	Stg.	£1,500	0	0
" Wesleyan Methodists.....		700	0	0
		£2,200	0	0
Equal in Currency to.....		£2,444	8	11
For the Clergy of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church.....		636	7	0
For the Rev. William Bell, Perth.....		111	2	2
			3,191	18 1
Leaves to be divided between the Churches of England and Scotland, in Upper Canada.....		£14,918	1	11
Ards. for the Church of England.....		£9,945	7	11
Ards. for the Church of Scotland.....		4,972	14	0
Out of which the Stipends are to be paid.....		£14,918	1	11

W. M.

R. G. O., 31, March, 1846.

11.—L.

STATE OF THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND FOR 1847.

State of the New Clergy Revenue Fund of Western or Upper Canada for the year 1847, arising from Interest on the proceeds of Sales of Clergy Reserved Lands, made in virtue of the Act of Imperial Parliament 3 & 4 Vic. Cap. 78, and Invested in Provincial Securities, &c.

1847				
July. Interest on Debentures.....		£945	0	0
Dec. Do. on do.		945	0	0
" Do. on do.		534	10	7
From Commissioner of Crown Lands, Interest on Instalments		1065	17	5
		£3490	8	0

Under the provision of the Act 3 & 4 Vic. Cap. 78, the Church of England is entitled to 2-6th shares of the above sum, equal to £1163 9 4

The Church of Scotland is entitled to 1-6th share, equal to..... £581 14 8

The remaining 3-6ths parts equal to..... £1745 4 0

To be applied as provided by the 7th Section of the Act.
There has been paid out of this amount to the Ruling Elders and Committee of Joint Congregations of South Gower, Oxford, and Mountain in connection with the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada..... 50 0 0

Leaving for future application.....£1695 4 0
Less the sum of..... 946 18 4

(Taken to pay off advances to R. C. C. from the allotments of the Churches of England and Scotland)

Balance..... £748 5 8

(Signed) JOS. CAREY,
Deputy Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office,
Montreal February 18th, 1848.

G

12.—M.

STATE OF THE CLERGY RESERVE FUND FOR THE YEAR 1847.

State of the Clergy Reserve Fund, of Western or Upper Canada, for the year 1847, arising from interest and Rents on the proceeds of Sales, and Leases of Clergy Reserve Lands, made under the authority of the Act of the Imperial Parliament 8 Geo. 4, Chap. 4—viz.:

1847.

March 14th,	Received from the Commissioner of Crown Lands, for Interest on Credit Sales.....	£	451	5	8
"	do. Rent of Leased Lots.....		1,719	2	10
March 29th,	do. do. do. do.		1,500	0	0
May 20th,	do. Interest on Credit Sales.....		1,800	0	0
"	do. Rents of Leased Lots.....		1,500	0	0
	Proceeds of Exchange for Dividends on Investments in England, for the half year, to 1st July, 1847.....		3,774	18	8
July 7th,	Bank of British North America, Interest on Debentures.....		380	0	0
August	Proceeds of Exchange for Balance due by Glynn & Co.....		367	9	2
August 9th,	Commercial Bank, Interest on Debentures.....		408	13	6
Sept'r 13th,	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Interest on Credit Sales.....		1,500	0	0
	do. Rents of Leased Lots.....		1,000	0	0
Oct'r 25th	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Interest on Credit Sales.....		1,000	0	0
	do. Rents of Leased Lots.....		1,000	0	0
	Proceeds of Exchange on England for Dividends to 31st December, 1847.....		4,258	13	7
	Commissioner of Crown Lands, Interest on Credit Sales.....		1,689	12	6
	do. do.		1,161	17	2

1848.

January 27,	Bank of Montreal, Interest on Debentures to 31st ultimo.....		7	10	0
	Bank of British North America do.....		380	0	0
			£23,899	3	1
Add balance due to this Fund by the Roman Catholic Clergy out of their Share of the new Fund.....			946	18	4
			£24,846	1	5

Amount of allowance paid to the Clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, for the year 1847...	£1,500	0	0
Allowance to the Rev. Wm. Bell, as Presbyterian Minister at Perth.....	100	0	0
	£1,600	0	0

Equal in Currency to	£1,777	15	7
Amount of allowance paid to the Clergy of the United Synod of the Presbyterian Church...	565	13	0
	£2,343	8	7
	£22,502	12	10

Leaving that sum to be divided between the Churches of England and Scotland, two-thirds of which amount for the Church of England, is.....	£15,001	15	3
Carried forward.....	£15,001	15	3

Brought forward..... £15,001 15 3

On account of which there has been paid during the year,

Salary of Venerable G. O. Stuart, as Arch-
deacon of Kingston..... £333 6 8
do. do. as Minister of the Church... 111 2 2

For Stipends and allowances of the Ministers of
that Church, and Pensions to Widows of
deceased Ministers..... 6,358 5 10

£6,802 14 8

Leaves for the Church of England of the Surplus Revenues
of 1847..... £8,199 0 7

One-third of £22,502 12s. 10d. for the Church of Scotland, is £7,500 17 7

On account of which there has been paid during the year, for
Stipends and allowances to the Ministers of that Church.. 570 0 0

Leaving for the share of the Church of Scotland to be. Cy. £6,930 17 7

(Signed)

JOS. CAREY, D.I.G.

Inspector General's Office,
Montreal, 18th February, 1848.

13.—N.

ACCOUNTS FROM 14TH MARCH TO 25TH JULY, 1848.

Clergy Reserve Fund appointed to the United Church of England and
Ireland, in Upper Canada and administered under the directions of the
Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In
account with their Treasurers the Honourable John B. Robinson and the Ho-
nourable Levius P. Sherwood, between the 14th March, 1848, and the 25th day
of July, inclusive.

VOUCHERS.

Dr.

CURRENCY.

Date. No.

To paid the under mentioned Clergymen in the Diocese
of Toronto, under authority of the Secretary's letter
dated 3rd December, 1847, being for their respective
salaries for the half year ending 30th June, 1848, viz: dollars, 4s6d

1848.	July 4	1	Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Carrying Place,.....	£50 0 0	55 11 1
	" 2	"	R. J. C. Taylor, Peterboro.....	50 0 0	55 11 1
	6 3	"	H. M. Alpine, Kemptville,	50 0 0	55 11 1
	11 4	"	Wm. Ritchie, Sandwich,	50 0 0	55 11 1
	" 5	"	W. H. Hobson, Chatham.....	50 0 0	55 11 1
	13 6	"	Matthew Kerr, March,.....	50 0 0	55 11 1
	14 7	"	J. A. Mulock, Carleton Place,.....	50 0 0	55 11 1
	15 8	"	J. Mockridge, Warwick,.....	50 0 0	55 11 1

" 9 To paid the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, for his
salary for the half-year ending 30th June, 1848, under
authority of the Secretary's letter of the 3rd Decem-
ber, 1847, £150 sterling, at 4s. 6d. per dollar..... 166 13 4

To paid the Rev. D. Blake, allowance for same period,
per authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd August,
1846, £35 sterling, at the par of 109½..... 42 11 8

To balance of account.....2,171 13 10

5,825 7 6

[XII.]

VOUCHERS.	CR.	CURRENCY.
Date. No.		
1848.		
March 14 By balance from last account.....		2825 7 6
		2825 7 6
By Balance brought down.....		£2171 13 10

(Signed) J. B. ROBINSON,
LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD.

*Treasurers for Upper Canada, of the Society for
Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

Toronto, 25th July, 1848.

[TRUE COPY]
THOMAS CHAMPION.

14.—O.

ACCOUNTS FROM 26TH JULY TO 27TH NOV. 1848.

The Clergy Reserve Fund appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada, administered under the directions of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts. In account with their Treasurers, the Honorable John B. Robinson, and the Honorable Levis P. Sherwood, between the 26th day of July, 1848, and the 27th day of November, 1848, inclusive.

VOUCHERS.	DR.	CURRENCY.
Date. No.		
1848.		
Aug. 4 1 To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto under Authority of the Secretary's letter, of 3rd July, 1846, for his Salary from 4th February, 1848, to 3rd August, 1848, £625 sterling, at the par of 109½ per cent.....		£ 760 8 4
" 29 2 To paid the Rev. William Bleasdel, for his outfit as a Missionary, under authority of the Society.....		60 0 0
Nov 11 3 To paid the Rev. Edward Lindsay Elwood, for his outfit as a Missionary under the same authority...		60 0 0
" 24 4 To paid the Rev. Richard Mitchell, for his outfit as a Missionary, under the same authority.....		60 0 0
To balance carried to account.....		£1231 5 6
		£2171 13 10

VOUCHERS.	CR.	CURRENCY.
Date. No.		
July 26, By balance from last account.....		£2181 13 10
By balance brought down.....		£1231 5 6

(Signed) J. B. ROBINSON,
L. P. SHERWOOD,

*Treasurers for Upper Canada of the Society for
Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

[TRUE COPY.]
THOMAS CHAMPION.

15.—P.

ACCOUNT FROM 1ST JULY, 1846, AND 13TH MARCH, 1848.

The Clergy Reserve Fund appropriated to the United Church of England and Ireland in Upper Canada, and administered under the directions of the Venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts: In account with their Treasurers—The Honble. John B. Robinson, Chief Justice, and the Honble. P. Sherwood. Between the 1st July 1846, and 13th March 1848, inclusive.

VOUCHERS.
1846

Dr.

CURRENCY.

Nov. 18	1	To paid the Rev. D. Blake for two years arrears of an increase of salary granted to him under authority of a letter from the Secretary of the Society dated 3rd August 1846, being for the period ending 30th June 1846, at £70 sterling per annum at the par of 109½ per cent.....	170	6	8
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1847

Jan'y 14	2	To paid do. being for increased salary as above, from 1st July to 31st December 1846, £35 Stg. at the par of 109½ under the same authority. ...	42	11	8
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"	23	3	To paid the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Toronto under authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd July 1846, being for two years salary as Bishop from 4th August 1844 to 3rd August 1846 at £1250 sterling per annum, deducting his net annual income of £796 as Rector of Toronto less £400 C'y per annum paid by him to his curate for the same period, the balance being £1625 Stg. at the par of 109½.....	1980	14	8
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Feb'y 6	4	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto under the same authority for his salary from 4th August 1846 to 3rd Feb'y 1847 £625 Stg. at the par of 109½ per cent.....	760	8	4
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June 30	5	To paid the Rev. D. Blake, being his increased allowance of salary from 1st January to 30th June 1847 at £70 per annum under authority of the Secretary's letter of 3rd August 1846 at the par of 109½ per cent.....	42	11	8
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Augt. 6	6	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto under the authority of the Secretary's letter 3rd July 1845 for his salary from 4th February to 3rd Augt. 1847, £625 Stg. at the par of 109½ per cent....	760	8	4
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"	9	7	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto for arrears of salary at £1250 sterling per annum from 4th August 1839, the time of his consecration, to 3rd August 1844, from which latter day his salary took date under the Society's resolution of the 19th June 1846, these arrears being directed to be paid by a Resolution of the Society passed 16th July 1847, deducting the Bishop's net annual income as Rector of Toronto, and also a temporary advance which the Society had made in the absence of any provision for the Bishop of the Diocese, the balance being the sum of £2570 sterling at the par of 109½ per cent.....	3126	16	8
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1848

Jan'y 10	8	To paid the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune for salary as Archdeacon of York from 1st Jan'y to 31st December 1847 under authority of the Secretary's letter dated 3rd Dec. 1847 at £300 Stg. per annum at the par of 109½ per cent....	365	0	0	
"	12	9	To paid the Rev. D. Blake, being his increased allowance of salary from 1st July to 31st Dec. 1847, under authority before mentioned, £35 Stg. at the par of 109½ per cent.....	42	11	8

Carried forward.....	£7291	9	8
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VOUCHERS.		CURRENCY.	
	Brought forward.....	£7,291	9 8
Feb'y 10 10	To paid the Lord Bishop of Toronto for his salary from 4th August 1847 to 3rd Feb'y 1848 as per Secretary's letter of 3rd July 1846, £625 Stg. at the par of 109½.....	760	8 4
Mar. 2 11	To paid the Bank of Upper Canada for a Bill No. 9280, at 60 days, on Messrs. Glyn & Co., in favour of Ernest Hawkins for £1258 6 8 Stg. at 16 per cent. premium, dollars at 4s. 6d. each remitted to the Society to repay that sum advanced by them out of their proper funds to certain missionaries in Upper Canada in the years 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846 & 1847, and to be charged on the Clergy Reserve fund as directed by the Secretary's letter dated 3rd Dec., 1847,.....	1621	17 0
Jan. 2 12	To paid the Bank Upper Canada for a Bill, No. 9281, at 60 days on Messrs. Glyn & Co., London, in favour of Ernest Hawkins, or £1500 sterling at 16 per cent. premium dollars at 4s. 6d. each, remitted to the Society to repay that amount, advanced by them to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, for his Salary, from 4th August, 1839, to 3rd August 1844, five years, at the rate of £300 per annum, and chargeable on the Clergy Reserve fund, as directed by the Secretary's letter, dated 3rd Dec., 1847.....	1933	6 8
Mar. 14 13	To paid the Bank of Upper Canada under authority of the Secretary's letter, dated 3rd Dec. 1847, for monies advanced to sundry Clergymen in the diocese of Toronto, at the written request of the Lord Bishop of Toronto, between the 1st July 1846 and 23rd Oct. 1847—viz : For half year ending 30th June, 1846.		
1846	July 2nd Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Carrying Place.....	£	50 0 0
" 3	" W. Ritchie, Sandwich.....		50 0 0
" 4	" W. H. Hobson, Chatham, Chatham.....		50 0 0
" 6	" J. Mockridge, Warwick.....		50 0 0
" 11	" M. Kerr, March.....		50 0 0
" 16	" R. J. C. Taylor, Peterboro'.....		50 0 0
Aug. 12	" F. Tremagne.....		50 0 0
1847	For half year ending 31st Dec., 1846.		
Jan. 12	Rev. J. Mockridge, Warwick.....	50	0 0
" 15	" P. G. Bartlett, Carrying Place.....	50	0 0
1847.			
Jan'y. 19	Rev. W. H. Hobson, Chatham.....	£	50 0 0
" 21	" H. McAlpine, Kemptville.....		50 0 0
" 23	" W. Ritchie, Sandwich.....		50 0 0
" 39	" M. Kerr, March.....		50 0 0
Feb'y. 16	" R. J. C. Taylor, Peterboro'.....		50 0 0
March 29	" John Mulock, Carlton Place.....		25 0 0
1848.	For the half year ending 30th June, 1847.		
July 9	Rev. R. J. Taylor, Peterboro'.....	50	0 0
" 12	" W. C. Hobson, Chatham.....	50	0 0
" "	" N. McAlpine, Kemptville.....	50	0 0
" "	" N. Ritchie, Sandwich.....	50	0 0
" 13	" J. Mockridge, Warwick.....	50	0 0
" 24	" G. P. Bartlett, Carrying Place,.....	50	0 0
August 28	" J. Mulock, Carleton Place.....	66	13 4
Sept. 3	" M. Kerr, March.....	50	0 0
	Dollars at 4s. 6d. each, sterling. £1141 13 4	£	1268 10 4
Carried forward.....		£12,900	12 0

Brought forward.....£12,000 12 0

VOUCHERS.

CURRENCY.

To paid the undermentioned Clergy-
men in the Diocese of Toronto, un-
der authority of the Secretary's let-
ter, dated 3rd December. 1847, being
for their respective Salaries for the
half year ending 31st December,
1847, viz:

1848.	Dollars at 4s. 6d. each, sterling.				
Janury.	Rev. P. G. Bartlett, Carrying Place, £	50	0	0	£ 55 11 1
	" W. Ritchie, Sandwich.....	50	0	0	55 11 1
	" H. McAlpine, Kemptville.....	50	0	0	55 11 1
	" R. J. C. Taylor, Peterboro.....	50	0	0	55 11 1
	" W. H. Hobson, Chatham.....	50	0	0	55 11 1
	" J. Mockridge, Warwick.....	50	0	0	55 11 1
	" J. Mulock, Carleton Place.....	50	0	0	55 11 1
	" Kerr, March.....	50	0	0	55 11 1
	To balance.....				£ 2825 7 6
					£16145 8 2

1846.	Cr.				
Nov. 25	By Cash amount of Warrant received from the Receiver General of the Province.....	£	4620	15	4
1847.					
Feb'y 6	ByDitto..... Ditto.....		11137	19	10
" 19	By Cash received from the Honourable Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Toronto.....		354	19	8
1848.					
March 6	By Cash refunded by the Venerable Archdeacon Bethune, being the difference over paid to him on the 10th January, 1848, between £300 ster- ling, at the par of 109½, and £300 sterling dol- lars, at 4s. 6d. each, the latter being the true sum due.....		31	13	4
					£ 115 8 2

(Signed) J. P. ROBINSON,
LEVIUS P. SHERWOOD,
*Treasurers for Upper Canada of the Society for
Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.*

[TRUE COPY.]
THOMAS CHAMPION.

No. 16.—Q.

ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE REVENUE.

Estimate of the probable Revenue of the Clergy Reserve Funds applicable to
the Church of England in Upper Canada.

Interest on Investment on account of sales made prior to the passage of the Clergy Reserve Act.....	£10,250	0	0
Interest on balance of sales not invested.....	5409	0	0
	£15,659	0	0
Church of England proportion of 2-3rds.....		10,439	6 8
Carried forward.....		£10,439	9 8

Brought forward.....	10,439	6	8
Church of England proportion of 1-3rd of the Revenue from the Investment of the proceeds of the new sales.....	1,500	0	0
Do. proportion of 1-3rd of the Revenue to be derived from arrears of payment on new sales.....amounting to £193,000	0	0	0
5 per cent.	9650	0	0
Proportion of 1-3rd to Church of England...	3,216	13	4
Lands unsold, say 1,450,000 acres.....@ 15s. £1,087,500	0	0	0
5 per cent.	54,375	0	0
Proportion of 1-3rd to Church of England....	18,125	0	0
Ultimate available income if invested @ 5 per cent.....	£33,281	0	0

NOTE. It seems probable that future investments may be made at 6 per cent. which would add about £6,000 per annum to the Revenue.

It is impossible to calculate the present income with any thing like accuracy, as large sums are paid in for rents, and interest which are principally on account of arrears. The income however may safely be estimated at £12,500 per annum. The present annual charge is £6319 8 10 Cur'y or £5687 10 0 Sig., which would leave a surplus of £6180 11 2 Cur'y at the disposal of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

F. HINCKS,
Ins. Gen'l.

17.—R.

STATE OF THE CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO AND MEANS OF SUPPORT IN JANUARY, 1849.

Clergymen employed in the Diocese.....131

Of whom supported by the Clergy Reserve Fund..... 44

Of these at a Stipend of £170 per annum...	22	£3,740	0	0
at 100 do. ...	20	2,000	0	0
at 127 10s. do. ...	1	127	10	0
at 140 do. ...	1	140	0	0
				£ 6,007 10 0

Pension to one retired Missionary.....	£ 100	0	0
Pension to seven Widows at £50 per annum each	350	0	0
Archdeacons, two, as these have always been at £300 each.....	6000	0	
The Bishop of Toronto.....	1,250	0	0
			£2,300 0 0

The total charge on the Clergy Reserve Fund would appear to be..... £8,307 10 0

Clergy supported by other sources....87

By the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.....50	5,000	0	0
By various sources within the Diocese.32 at least	3,200	0	0
By the Rev. Mr. Waddilove..... 2	200	0	0
By the New England Society, in London..... 3 at least	500	0	0
			£8,900 0 0
			£17,207 10 0

The apparent expense of the Church Establishment in the Diocese of Toronto, exclusive of various grants and donations by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, such as outfits to Missionaries, the Theological College, purchase of Land, Building of Churches and Parsonages, Catechists Gratuities, &c., &c., &c.....	£17,207 0 0
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SUPPOSED INCOME.

The proceeds of the Clergy Reserve Fund from all sources, including new and old Sales cannot be taken (Inspector-General says,) any more for the present.....	£11,500 0 0
The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to their Missionaries.....	5,000 0 0
From various resources within the Diocese, as above.....	3,200 0 0
From the Rev. W. J. D. Waddilove, besides frequent donations to build Churches and Parsonage, and presents of books for distribution.....	200 0 0
The New England Society expends on their Missions and School of Industry, &c., nearly £1,600; and on their Missionaries, out of this, at least.....	500 0 0
	£20,400 0 0

Apparent balance in favour of income, but which wholly depends upon the continuance of the grants of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for were they to withdraw the five thousand pounds which they pay to their Missionaries, there would be an actual deficiency	£3,192 10 0
The only charge on this balance yet decided upon by the Society, is a grant to the Theological College at present at Cobourg of.....	1,000 0 0
The charges now recommended are estimated as follows: Scheme for increase of Salaries.....	1,100 0 0
To pay all the Salaries in British Sterling.....	1,200 0 0
To the Widows' Fund....	500 0 0
	£3,800 0 0

Deficiency.....	£607 10 0
Errors excepted.	

18—S.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE CLERGY TO MEET THE RECOMMENDATIONS.

Class 1st.

Clergymen having Stipends of £170.

NAMES.	PARISH.	NAMES.	PARISH.
1. Anderson, J.	Fort Erie.	12. Givins, Saltern ...	Bay Quinte.
2. Armour, S.	Cavan.	13. Grier, John	Belleville.
3. Bethune, A. N.	Cobourg.	14. Grout, G. R. F.	Grimsbay.
4. Blake, Dominic	Thornhill.	15. Gunning, W. H.	Elizabethtown.
5. Blakey, Robert	Prescott.	16. Harris, M.	Perth.
6. Burnham, Mark ..	St. Thomas.	17. Leeming, Wm. ...	Chippewa.
7. Boswell, E. J.	Williamsburg.	18. McAulay, Wm. ...	Pictou.
8. Green, Thomas	Niagara.	19. Palmer, Arthur ...	Guelph.
9. Cronyn, B.	London.	20. Patton, Henry	Cornwall.
10. Deacon, Job	Adolphustown.	21. Rolph, Romain ...	Osnabruck.
11. Evans, Francis	Woodhouse.	22. Stuart, G. O'Kill ..	Kingston.

[XVIII.]

Class 2nd.

Clergymen who have served in the Diocese as Presbyters, twelve years and upwards, at a stipend of £100, recommended to be raised to £150 sterling.

Bettridge, W.....Woodstock.....1832 McMurray, Wm. Dundas.....1833
Brough, Charles C. London.....1832 Magrath, James T'p. of Toronto, 1827
Denroche, E.....Brockville,1833 Padfield, James Beckwith,1833
Flood, RichardDelaware.....1833 Shortt, Jonathan Port Hope,.....1833
Mack, Frederick...Amherstburg...1830

Class 3rd.

Who have served in the Diocese as Presbyters, nine years and upwards, at a stipend of £100; recommended to be raised to £125 sterling.

NAMES	PARISHES.	NAMES.	PARISHES.
1. Atkinson, A. F. St. Catharines	1837	9. Hill, B. C.	Grand River. 1839
2. Campbell, R. F. Goderich.....	1839	10. Kennedy, T. S..	Darlington,....1840
3. Elliott, F. G. ... Colchester.....	1840	11. O'Mara, F. A....	Mahnetooah-
4. Fuller, T. B. ... Thorold.	1839		neng.....1840
5. Geddes, J. G. ... Hamilton.....	1839	12. Osler, F. L. ...	Tecumseth, ...1839
6. Gibson, John... Georgina... ..	1840	13. Street, Geo.C..	Port Stanley,....1840
7. Hallen, G.....	Penetanguishene.....1840	14. Taylor, R. J. C.	Peterborough, 1839
8. Harper, W F. S. Bath.....	1837	15. Usher, J. C.....	Brantford.....1839

The second and third classes are not given as perfectly correct, alterations may take place, either in adding or omitting, under a more rigid examination, before a final list is made out upon which the salaries would afterwards be paid. The means of settling the exact time of service of each Clergyman named, were not all within my reach.

19.—T.

TABLE OF THE DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

DISTRICTS,	Population.	Townships.	Clergy in Towns.	Clergy serving including those in Towns.	Additional Clergy required.
Eastern	38653	12		4	14
Ottawa.....	10346	10		1	4
Johnstown.....	43326	15	1	5	15
Bathurst.....	30402	24	1	5	10
Dalhousie.	25474	10		3	9
Prince Edward.....	18661	6		3	6
Midland.....	48918	23	6	13	11
Victoria	23133	12	1	3	7
Newcastle.	47189	14	1	6	17
Colborne	21379	19	1	3	7
Home.	106354	24	7	22	20
Simcoe	23060	23		5	6
Niagara	47664	20	1	12	11
Gore	57577	18	2	11	14
Wellington.....	41177	27	1	2	8
Brook	29219	12	1	5	9
Talbot	15716	19	1	3	4
London	46536	17	1	9	13
Huron	20450	21	1	2	6
Western	26479	28	2	9	4
Indian Lands and Territory.....			5	5	
	721144	334	33	131	195

REMARKS.—In the column marked additional Clergymen required, it is assumed that we have one-fourth of the population in every District; (we have

more in towns and large villages,) and that we ought to have a Missionary for every hundred families; because, scattered as they are over a great extent of country, it is more difficult to attend to their spiritual wants than to three times the number in a town. But we must proceed as the ancient Missionaries did, and gradually approximate till we reduce the Diocese into something like very large parishes.

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